

BEACON ST. WILL BE REPAVED TO MAKE HILL CLIMB EASIER

Oak-Keyed Granite Blocking to Facilitate Traffic on Thoroughfare Between Tremont and Bowdoin

SYSTEM GIVEN TEST

New Method Tried for Two Years on Charles Street With Satisfactory Results—Cost to Be \$2000

Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, today began making plans for repaving Beacon street from Tremont to Bowdoin street on the oak-keyed granite block system. This method was perfected by Mr. Rourke, and has been given a satisfactory two years' trial on Charles street.

The method solves the problem of prolonging the usefulness of granite paving blocks in that the old blocks are dug up, cleaned and relaid in a smooth bed of cement. Oak keys or wedges are then driven between the worn blocks, thus making the whole pavement tight. There is no need to pour pitch or cement between the blocks. As the pavement is used the wood swells and all edges disappear, the wood becoming like a solid checkerboard, each square enclosing a stone block.

Beacon street has long been a difficult one for horses to ascend, and is much used by private carriages of residents of the Back Bay and Brookline who still use horse drawn vehicles for their shopping trips. Beacon street, though steep, is a better way for horse drawn loads of coal to reach points on Beacon hill than Park street, with its sharp rise near the head of the thoroughfare.

There are 202 square yards to be paved by the new system and Mr. Rourke says he hopes to start the work in October. The cost will be about \$2000, \$525 for the oak keys, and the rest for labor and cement.

STANDARD OIL MAY MAKE BEVERLY N. E. DISTRIBUTING POINT

BEVERLY, Mass.—The Standard Oil Company of New York is reported to be seeking a location along the waterfront for the handling of its business between Boston and Portland. It is reported that the company purposes to make Beverly one of its principal stations.

Engineers from the company have looked over several sites along the waterfront. A decision is expected within a few weeks. Three sites mentioned, the Foster, Roundy and Salem water works wharves, all practically adjoining. The Roundy wharf is the largest of the three.

The Standard has a big plant at South Boston and sends oil barges to Salem. The plant in that city is poorly located and the pumping proposition is costly as well as an unsatisfactory one. Beverly is already the big New England station of the Gulf Refining Company.

The Texas fields are brought direct to Beverly from Port Arthur. The Gulf company has added to its holding on Water street by the purchase of the Fielder property and has put up a brick stable, garage, tanks and other conveniences for the handling of its retail business.

The deal would use up all the available property from Sand point to the bridge and would be one of the most important in years.

RECALL STEFFENS IN DARROW CASE
LOS ANGELES—Lincoln Steffens has been requested to be in court today for further cross-examination in the Darrow bribery trial.

CIVIL SERVICE LIMIT MAY BE PROTESTED

WASHINGTON—Representatives Gillette and Gardner of Massachusetts are circulating a petition among the members of the House calling for a Republican caucus tonight to protest against that clause of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill limiting civil service office terms to seven years. They find that four fifths of the Republicans are opposed to the clause, but may not be able to secure a quorum.

CAPTURE OF ZUARA BY ITALIANS SHUTS TURKS FROM COAST

(By the United Press)
ROME—After a land and sea attack the Italians today captured Zuara, the last Tripolitan coast town retained by the Turks, according to official announcement here.

Few details of the engagement are known yet, but it is believed that the losses were heavy. The town was a sub-station for the Turks' inland forts. It was strongly fortified and defended by a large and well trained force. With their last outlet to the sea cut off it is believed that the Turks and Arabs inland can speedily be forced into surrender. Some supplies may be smuggled to them through British territory but not enough to prolong the struggle. Originally Zuara inhabitants numbered 20,000.

WEAVERS DECLARE NO COMPROMISE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Where mills have refused to take down the grading notices the striking weavers union has declared there will be no compromise. This was decided by executive committee of the weavers union.

None of the plans for settlement that were recommended to the weavers executive committee were thought feasible and all were thrown aside and it was voted on Monday night to stand alone on the first and single issue, "abolish the grading system."

There is \$33,000 in the treasury of the Fall River union and the New Bedford weavers could have it all, every cent of it, they were told, and if necessary the Fall River union would mortgage its building to raise additional funds for the New Bedford union to fight the grading system.

RESCUE CHILDREN AT MALDEN FIRE
Samuel A. Hoberman of 13 Coburn street at 6:30 a. m. today discovered that a new three-story wooden apartment block, 10 and 12 Coburn street, was on fire. He broke in the door and aroused Mrs. Hyman Cohen and her three children, who were asleep on the top floor. The mother carried the youngest child and Mr. Hoberman helped out the other two. The Cohen apartment was the only one occupied. The damage was \$2500; cause unknown.

By means of the stairways and fire escapes at 78 Battery street and on Wendell street, 125 employees of the S. B. Condit, Jr., & Co., electrical supply manufacturers, made their escape today at a fire in the 4½-story building occupied by the company. The fire started in the well of the elevator shaft and the smoke filled the floors above, driving the men out. The damage amounts to about \$1000.

Four girl employees of the Massachusetts Chocolate Company were rescued from the fourth floor of the stone building at 166 North street this noon when fire started on the third floor in a dust collector from spontaneous combustion. The damage was \$1000. The 70 other employees got out of the building safely.

CHESS TOURNEY ENDS IN TIE

(By the United Press)
BRESLAU—Rubenstein, Russian chess master, shares championship honors with Duras of Prague in the international chess tourney, both finishing with a total score of 12 to 5. Marshall, American, finished 9½ games won, 7½ games lost.

MR. TAFT, IN SPECIAL MESSAGE, ASKS QUICK ACTION ON CANAL BILL

Shippers Should Know Two Years in Advance What the Maximum Tolls Are to Be, Declares President

TIME TO ADJUST

Immediate Legislation on Management of Zone and Operation of Waterway Is Imperative

WASHINGTON—Urging as imperative legislation covering the maximum and minimum toll rates on the Panama canal, the government of the zone and operation of the canal, President Taft today sent a special message to Congress asking speedy action on the Panama canal bill. The President made it plain that failure to enact such laws might delay opening of the waterway, which he said now might come within 15 months.

"The establishment of a permanent organization to operate the canal and exercise our control over the surrounding zone is vital," the message declared. "It is plainly the dictate of foresight and economy to blend the present construction force into a trained force for permanent operation instead of later going through the wasteful process of organizing a new force."

"The establishment of toll rates is another immediate need of the situation. In order that the canal may obtain commerce against its competitors as soon as it can be hauled business must be given an opportunity to adjust itself to the new trade. Ship owners must know about two years in advance the maximum tolls which they are to be charged."

The President emphasized the importance of recalling stations and dry-docking facilities, all of which should be authorized at once, he said. "Congress is now in possession of the fullest information necessary for immediate action in regard to these essential points," the message said in conclusion. "Fortunately there is no serious controversy as to the policy which enters into either of them. The subject is happily outside the sphere of party differences."

MORE MARINES TO GO TO NICARAGUA AND PROTECT AMERICANS

WASHINGTON—Acting on orders from the state department, the navy department dispatched the collier Justin from San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, to Panama to take on board 350 marines and return immediately to Corinto, where the marines will be landed to protect American property in the present Nicaraguan civil war. There are already 100 bluejackets from the Annapolis at the American legation at Managua.

American sailors and marines numbering 100 landed in Nicaragua Saturday night to protect citizens of the United States and their property. The expedition from the gunboat Annapolis, under Lieut. James A. Campbell, Jr., was landed at Corinto on the Pacific side, and transported by rail to Managua, the capital, arriving Sunday morning.

The landing was made after President Diaz confessed inability to protect the American owned railroad line from Corinto to Managua. Some of the latter had been seized by the revolutionists under General Mena.

The Annapolis is a small gunboat and her whole complement is about 175 men, so that Captain Terhune employed a much larger proportion of his force than usual for a landing party to operate as far from the vessel as is Managua from Corinto.

The state department, it is understood, insists that the constitutional guarantees be respected, and that whoever seeks to administer the government of Nicaragua must base his title, not upon force of arms alone, but upon the majority of the ballots of the people. This policy would seem to indicate a purpose to give support to the Diaz government until the regular election.

SHARON GRANTED 5:05 P. M. TRAIN

An order calling for the establishment of a train leaving the South station at 5:05 p. m. and making only one stop between Back Bay station and Sharon, was issued today by the railroad commissioners.

The additional train was petitioned for by the Sharon Improvement Association, which claimed that the citizens of that town were not getting satisfactory service, there being no trains between 4:35 and 5:40 in the afternoon.

Proposes to Face Issues Boldly

ROOSEVELT TO OPEN FOR PROGRESSIVES IN RHODE ISLAND

Edwin Tuttle of That State Said to Have Arranged to Start National Campaign in Meeting at Providence

PLANS ARE CHANGED

New Party Leader Was to Have First Discussed Issues at All-Day Outing on Aug. 17 at Point of Pines

Theodore Roosevelt will open the national campaign of the Progressive party in Providence, R. I., instead of at Point of Pines, Rhode, according to a despatch today from Chicago. Edwin Tuttle, chairman of the Rhode Island delegation, is said to have completed arrangements with Mr. Roosevelt by which the latter is to speak at a big rally in the Rhode Island capital prior to coming to Massachusetts on Aug. 17. A spacious hall in Providence has been engaged by Chairman Tuttle to accommodate the throng which the Rhode Island Progressives promise to draw to the rally.

The Massachusetts progressives plan to have Mr. Roosevelt speak at their outing at the Pines on Aug. 17, and it had been announced that Mr. Roosevelt would there make his first speech following the national convention. The Massachusetts men are preparing to accommodate 25,000 at the outing.

New Englanders Ready

CHICAGO—With its organization now completed the New England delegation to the Progressive convention is ready to buckle down to the work of the convention. Because there was a representation

(Continued on page five, column two)

NEW ATLANTIC POSTOFFICE SITE

A despatch from Washington says that new quarters for the Atlantic branch of the Boston postoffice on the north side of Sagamore street between Prospect street and the New Haven railroad right of way were leased by the department today from Peter W. Branscheid of Boston. The lease will run for 10 years and will include the necessary equipment and later postal savings bank equipment.

ANOTHER TUG FOR BOSTON COMPANY

Another harbor tug will soon be scurrying about the waterfront with a large letter "R" on her funnel, for the Ross Towboat Company has purchased the tug Bronx it was learned today. The Bronx was built at Brooklyn in 1884 and was recently owned by W. H. Ellis of East Boston. She will hereafter be used for harbor and bay towing.

STATE ARBITRATORS MEET TO DECIDE ON RATINGS OF STRIKERS

Members of the state board of arbitration went into session today and their findings relative to the ratings the strikers are to be given and the time for their return to work on the Elevated are expected before the conference is ended.

The union employees are prepared to go back to their cars as soon as the signal is received from the state board. In the mean time the organizers and international officers, who are in Boston, have arranged meetings in the different districts and scores of new members are being taken into the union from the ranks of those who remained on the cars throughout the strike.

Last night a mass meeting was held for union men on Gibson street, Field's Corner. Following, there was a meeting in Unity hall, Dorchester, where over 30 new members were received. Later the organizers went to South Boston and obligated a score of "loyal" men at Maynard hall.

An organization meeting was held in East Boston early this morning. Organizer Fred Ray called the meeting in the Quincy Club's hall at 12:30 o'clock. At the close of the meeting it was reported that less than a dozen men at the East Boston barns who were in the employ of the Elevated prior to the strike, are now union men.

Secretary William Cullinan of the Car-men's union declared yesterday that over 800 new members have been enrolled in the last 10 days.

Roosevelt Supporter
a Prominent Figure in
Progressive Convention



(Copyright by J. E. Purdy, Boston)
JAMES R. GARFIELD

California Governor Who
May Be Running Mate
for Colonel Roosevelt



HIRAM W. JOHNSON

CLERKS OF SECRETARY OF STATE BUSY FILING CANDIDATES' PAPERS

With but two weeks left in which to file nomination papers for positions on the ballot at the state primary, the various candidates are responding to the request of the secretary of state to file papers at once. Already a fair percentage of Republican and Democratic candidates have filed papers.

The Progressive party, not being a political party within the meaning of the law, will not hold primaries this year, consequently no papers have been filed by Progressive candidates.

The system of receiving and filing the nomination papers is similar to that used last year. Room 240, the largest hearing room in the State House, has temporarily been changed into a vast filing cabinet. Here a force of clerks is on duty throughout the day to receive and check and properly dispose of the nomination papers.

The demand for nomination papers this year was far in excess of what was anticipated. It was said that one candidate for Congress had taken out 1000 nomination papers, which are being circulated throughout the district. Candidates believe that the circulation of many papers aids in developing support for themselves.

Candidates who had filed nomination papers at the State House up to noon today are as follows:
For Congress: Republican, William A. Nye of Bourne, Charles S. Chace of Dighton, Democratic, Richard Olney, second, of Dedham; Frank H. Pope of Leominster, Daniel J. Daley of Brookline.

For state senator: Republican, Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., of Worcester; Edwin C. Miller of Wakefield, Frederick M. Hersey of Hingham, Samuel Ross of New Bedford, Democratic, William R. Burke of Milford, James P. Timilty of Boston.

TURKISH ULTIMATUM GIVES MONTENEGRO 24 HOURS TO REPLY

(By the United Press)

CONSTANTINOPLE—Turkey gave Montenegro 24 hours today to explain the alleged Montenegrin aggression on the Turkish frontier. Unless satisfaction is given the Sultan will sever diplomatic relations with King Nicholas. In delivering his ultimatum to King Nicholas the Turkish minister at Cetinje plainly intimated that war will follow a break in relations.

The present situation in Constantinople is critical. The Chamber of Deputies is practically deposed and cannot reassemble without being forcibly dissolved by the troops. Martial law prevails in the capital. The Young Turkish leaders are armed and barricaded in their houses and the military league is threatening them and the Sultan. News of a serious reverse has been received from Tripoli and war is possible with Montenegro. Kiamil Pasha and Shevket Pasha are prominently mentioned for dictatorship.

Montenegro is north and west of Albania. The Montenegrins are related to the Albanians by race and religion, and King Nicholas is said to be ambitious to add northern Albania to Montenegro. Montenegrin guerrillas have aided the Albanian rebels against the Turkish troops. Montenegro is too small to wage an offensive campaign against Turkey but it is so mountainous and its people so warlike that its conquest would be difficult. The Montenegrins and Russian royal families are closely connected.

BRIDGE AND ROAD WORK ORDERED

Contracts were awarded today by the highway commission for the construction of a concrete bridge and approach over Kerpun brook in the town of Erving, and extensions of the state highway in the town of Holliston for one mile at a cost of \$6649 and of one and one half miles in Sterling at a cost of \$10,760. Work begins at once.

HARVESTER TELLS THE GOVERNMENT IT IS NOT UNLAWFUL COMBINATION

ST. PAUL, Minn.—In its answer to the government's anti-trust suit, the International Harvester Company sets forth that it is not an unlawful combination, but a new company, formed, with ample capital, to obtain large economies in the agricultural implement business by producing more cheaply the raw materials, by enlarging facilities and correcting wasteful methods of distribution, by expanding the foreign trade, and by better organized experimental and inspection departments.

The company's commercial power, it says, has been used not only for benefit of its stockholders, but also for benefit of farmers and dealers and of its employees; and the taking on of new lines of manufacture has resulted in the business as a whole being conducted more economically and in fostering, instead of restraining, trade.

Any monopoly through patents is denied, on ground that the basic patents on binders and mowers expired prior to 1902. Detailed statement of earnings and profits contained shows that in the first eight years the dividends paid averaged 8.92 per cent on fully-paid stock and total earnings only 7.15 per cent, and that the main expansion in the business

has been gained in the new lines of implements and the foreign trade, which has increased from about \$10,000,000 in 1903 to more than \$42,000,000 in 1911.

It is held that the company has active and increasing competition, the number of competitors in binders being eight, with aggregate capital of more than \$100,000,000, and in other lines the competitors numbering from 14 in mowers to 181 in gasoline engines.

The answer declares that prices of harvesting machinery have increased about 2 per cent over those of 1902, while the machines have been improved in quality and the materials and labor entering into their manufacture have increased on an average 25 per cent.

As to binder twine, the answer asserts that the company has expended more than \$1,000,000 in effort to produce binder twine from American-grown flax, which, if successful, would have kept within the United States \$20,000,000 now expended annually for imported sisal and manila fibers.

The answer alleged that the company spends in developing and improving machines annually \$500,000. The answer says wages have been increased fully 27 per cent, profit-sharing systems have been established, sanitary

THEODORE ROOSEVELT OUTLINES PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW PARTY

Crowd Gathers at Chicago Coliseum as Progressive Leader Declares for Social and Industrial Justice

PLANKS DESCRIBED

Direct Election of U. S. Senators and a National Law for Presidential Primaries Among Points Urged

Progressive party convention second day's session is called to order at 12:35 by former United States Senator Beveridge, the temporary chairman.

The problem of the status of negro delegates was a question that seemed likely to be taken to the floor of the convention for final settlement.

Colonel Roosevelt appears on the stage of the Coliseum at 12:45 and is received with continued cheering from delegates and spectators.

Mr. Roosevelt addresses the convention, outlining principles of new party and declaring for rule of the people.

CHICAGO—Proposing boldly "to face the great questions of the day and not skilfully to avoid them as do the old parties," Theodore Roosevelt addressed the delegates to the national Progressive convention soon after the session opened this afternoon.

Albert J. Beveridge, former United States Senator from Indiana, called the delegates to order at 12:35 o'clock and introduced the colonel, who was received with cheering and hand-clapping from the 1000 delegates and crowd of spectators in the galleries of the Coliseum.

The entire hall was a sea of waving red and white bannanas and Colonel Roosevelt stood bowing, his face wreathed in smiles. The band was playing, but its music could not be heard above the din of the shouts.

There was no question of Colonel Roosevelt's happiness, and he nodded to the blue uniformed G. A. R. drum corps. It came across the stage and ranged itself in a semi-circle about the speakers' stand. Colonel Roosevelt grasped each of the veterans by the hand and shook it warmly.

This demonstration was the most remarkable yet tendered to Colonel Roosevelt during the present campaign. Not a person was in his seat, even the women and the galleries standing on their chairs to contribute to the uproar. At the rear of the stage many pressed forward to shake hands with him.

The Texas standard, tied to a big American flag, was brought up to the front of the stage and Roosevelt greeted it with a wave of his red bannana. The firemen on duty tried to clear the aisles but finally gave the job up.

Miss Adams of full house, upon invitation from Chairman Beveridge, pushed her way through the crowd and was assisted to the platform. Colonel Roosevelt advancing clear to the front of the stage to greet his most prominent supporter among the women.

The band struck up "Onward Christian Soldiers" as Miss Adams was escorted to a seat directly behind Colonel Roosevelt. A fully uniformed boy scout took position in the rear of the speakers platform with two American flags in his hands.

Roosevelt saluted the colors and then turned again toward the crowd as though

(Continued on page five, column one)

The Latin-American page—a regular feature Tuesdays and Thursdays—gives the authentic news of South and Central American countries. This page is especially helpful to those in the export and import trade. Isn't today a good time to send the Latin-American page to some one who will be glad to see how complete and useful a feature it is?

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WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts.

NEW YORK HERALD—Announcement of the establishment of a course of lectures by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on aviation and aerodynamics will afford gratification to those who are anxious that the aeroplane should continue to develop in the land of its birth. One of the crying needs of aviation, voiced by the Aero Club of America and by Dr. A. F. Zahm, Prof. A. Lawrence Rotch and other authorities, is that of aeronautical laboratories and technical instruction in America for the young men who will build the aeroplane of the future. Those seeking such advantages have been driven to France and Germany, which long ago saw the great value of accumulating data for the use of aeronautical constructors, saving to these men of rare and exceptional ability time and money spent in tests. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology hopes to develop its course into a great school for aerial engineers and to acquire a laboratory the equal of those at Paris and Göttingen, which have done much to advance flying in Europe.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—During the fiscal year which closed June 30, vast quantities of Irish potatoes were imported into the United States, and the price of these commonplace but useful vegetables went up enormously. Our people enjoyed for years the wholly unfounded belief that they surpassed the whole world in producing potatoes, but they will have to surrender that notion when they come to understand how far behind everybody they are. Official statistics gathered by the department of agriculture at Washington show that we are behind as undeveloped a country as Russia, and pitifully inferior as potato producers to the more advanced nations of Europe. For 1909, the average yields per acre of the greatest potato yielding countries were: United Kingdom, 22.1 bushels; Germany, 208.9; France, 160.3; Russia, 111.5, and the United States, 24.4 bushels. The acreage of the United States in that year was 3,525,000 acres, and the total yield, 376,537,000 bushels; and yet 8,383,966 bushels, valued at \$3,677,034, were imported from more than nine foreign countries. If the better methods of Europe were employed in the United States, even estimating an average yield equal only to that of Russia, the least advanced of the civilized nations, our increased production would be

24,027,500 bushels—more than enough to duplicate our exportations of that year and to leave two and one-half times the amount imported. Ours should be the foremost agricultural country in the world, but with our growing distaste for farming and our neglectful and wasteful methods, it would seem that the time is not far off when our inferior agriculture will not feed our own population, much less furnish food products for export.

MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR—Protesting against the passage of the bill now pending in Congress, and fathered by Secretary MacVeagh of the treasury department, which seeks to widen the \$100 exemption of customs levied on travelers returning from Europe, and to permit the free entrance of souvenirs and curios intended as presents, the Chamber of Commerce of Shreveport, La., is sending out circulars pointing out that no inducement should be offered people to go to Europe to spend their money. Americans spend some \$400,000,000 every year in Europe, and some claim double this sum, while they know nothing of their own country. The commercial organizations, railroads and hotels in this country are putting forth every effort to induce our people to become acquainted with their own country before going abroad, and if those who cross the Atlantic are permitted to bring home trunks full of junk from foreign lands that may be brought in free of duty it will increase the annual beggary, and send more people and more money out of the country. It is a fact that anyone of ordinary intelligence can learn all that there is to know or that is worth knowing about Europe from books of travel and moving pictures.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—It is proposed by experimenters in aviation to use wireless currents to subdue the air waves that are such a menace to aeroplanes. Just how this is to be done is not fully explained, even if it is thoroughly understood by the advocates. But in a general way it may be said that the high-power electric currents are to be poured out into the air. The result expected is to be like that of oil poured on "troubled waters." Time was when this was a mere figure of speech, but the heaviness of the oil has actually been known to act well in quieting high waves. A similar result is confidently looked for by these experimenters who propose using electricity to subdue the waves in the air.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—A board is appointed to meet on Aug. 15 at Fort Jay, N. Y., for examination of applicants for appointments as chaplains; detail: Capt. A. C. Dutton and J. F. Madden, twenty-ninth infantry; First Lieut. J. J. Reilly, med. corps, and W. D. Herbert, med. res. corps; Second Lieut. J. R. Emory, Jr., twenty-ninth infantry.

Maj. S. F. Bottoms, C. A. C., detailed to Q. M. D.

Capt. H. W. Stamford, signal corps, retirement announced.

Capt. C. D. F. Chandler, signal corps, and Second Lieut. H. H. Arnold, twenty-ninth infantry, from Marblehead, Mass., to Bridgeport, Conn., for temporary duty as military aviators.

Navy Orders

Commander Powers Symington, detached command the Mayflower, to naval attaché, London, England.

Lieut. Commander F. P. Baldwin, detached navy yard, New York, to duty connection fitting out the Arkansas and on board when commissioned as first lieutenant.

Lieut. (junior grade) D. W. Fuller, to branch hydrographic office, Boston, Mass.

Ensign C. S. Gillette, detached command the Farragut, to the Denver.

Ensign W. C. Faus, detached the Denver, to continue naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Paymaster J. P. Helm, detached the Buffalo, home, wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster H. J. Hauser, to the Buffalo.

Chief Boatswain James Leckie, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to Asiatic station.

Boatswain W. P. Simmons, detached the Peoria, to the Potomac.

Paymaster's Clerk F. D. Foley, appointment revoked.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Annapolis at Corinto, Helens at Ichang, Villalobos at Kikand.

Tennessee, Montana, Massachusetts and Fanning at Newport, Patuxent and Potomac at Norfolk yard. Sterling at New York, Kentucky at Philadelphia, Saratoga, Abarenda, Chaucery and Decatur at Olongapo, Rainbow at Tsingtau.

Sailed—Justin, from San Juan del Sur for Corinto; Tacoma, from Guantanamo for Bluefields; Hannibal, from New York for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Kentucky has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic reserve fleet. The Fanning has been assigned to duty with the torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet.

LITTLE BOAT IS CROSSING OCEAN

NEW YORK—A tiny boat, 1000 miles at sea, flying signals for aid, seen by officers of the steamer America, which arrived here Monday night, proved to be the 35-foot power yacht Detroit, which left New York for St. Petersburg on July 15 with Capt. Thomas Fleming Day as commander.

The ocean liner slowed down and headed for the small boat, but when Captain Knaub of the Amerika got within speaking distance Captain Day informed him that he had hoisted the signals merely to attract attention, so that he could send word back to New York that all was well with him and his crew.

The Detroit at that time, on July 31, was in latitude 46:54 north, longitude 28:42 west, approximately 1000 miles off the Irish coast.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TAKES LINE

FRESNO, Cal.—Word came from Hanford recently on the authority of Superintendent Worthington of the Hanford & Summit lake line, that his road had definitely gone under the management of the Southern Pacific company. The railway, which was promoted within the last five years by local capital to develop land in the Kings river bottom, is now 40 miles in length, stretching across from the Southern Pacific at Hardwick in Kings county to Jameson on the Southern Pacific west-side line.

SCOLLAY SQUARE IS EVEN YET REMEMBRANCE OF OLD BOSTON



Persons returning to Boston after a long absence feel most at home in Scollay square, for in spite of the introduction of a gaudy, glittering spot here and there, where a motion picture house has been inserted, the three and four-story old-fashioned brick business blocks remain as they have been for 50 years.

Few of the buildings were intended for business purposes. At the time they were built, Scollay square was a residential district, with the stores on the ground floor, the beginning of what was expected to be a retail business center.

The first users of the upper parts of the buildings for business purposes were the makers of daguerotypes. They later began to make tintypes, the first popular form of photographic portraiture. Like most of the small business men of that day they lived in two or three rooms connecting with the studio. Then rubber stamp makers and other small concerns soon filled up buildings.

Scollay square is not so congested now as it was 15 years ago when street cars ran in Tremont street, and there would often be a solid line of cars. The subway changed all that. Few of the younger generation know that a little flatiron building once stood in the center of the square on a plot that included the sites of the present Scollay square entrance and exit structures.

The sidewalks, however, are more crowded than ever.

It is a bustling square, with the many express wagons and automobiles, the energetic newboys darting here and there in search of customers, and the steady stream of trolley cars that swings down into Hanover street after entering the square from Court street.

At night the square becomes bizarre, with the picture houses trying to outshine each other and the talking machine and the electric piano discoursing popular tunes to all ears, willing or unwilling. Boothblack "professors" rend the air with their calls. A subtle difference is here, for now instead of asking a question they convey information as they point accusingly at your dusty footstep.

DEFENDERS 'SUNK' BY INVADING WARSHIPS

NEWPORT, R. I.—The blue, or attacking forces under Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske were victorious in the opening battle of a week's naval maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet on Monday.

Victory came with the words "You are sunk," with which Admiral Fiske wiped out, by signal from his flagship, the Florida, the mine-laying cruiser San Francisco and the torpedo boat destroyers Burroughs and Ammen, the advance guard of the red force of defenders.

These vessels, following the notice of their elimination, which was brought about through the technical accuracy of shots from the attacking fleet, left the scene and returned to Narragansett bay with the first news from the front.

It is the problem of the defending fleet to prevent the supposed enemy of blue, which consists of the first and second squadrons of battleships and the first three destroyer groups, from crossing the line between Block Island sound and Vineyard Sound lightship.

U. S. SCHOOLSHIP AT QUEENSTOWN

NEW YORK—A New York Herald despatch from Queenstown, Ire., says that the United States schoolship Adams has arrived from America. The admiral in command at Queenstown has extended all possible courtesy to the visitors and has provided the Adams with a government buoy. The American consul, Mr. Chamberlain, welcomed the visitors.

The Adams will remain until Sunday and will go to Southampton, Amsterdam, Havre, Gibraltar, Madeira and Newport News, arriving home at Philadelphia about the middle of November.

CRUISER MAY SHELL AGADIR

NEW YORK—A despatch to the New York Herald from Rabat, Morocco, says that the cruiser Cosmae has been ordered to bombard Agadir, on the Moroccan coast, in consequence of the recent slaying of a German representing the firm of Mannesmann, which carries on extensive business there, according to a rumor. Hamid el Hiba has installed himself in the Agadir district as Sultan.

INTRACOASTAL CANAL PLANS TO BE TOPIC AT WATERWAYS MEETING

PHILADELPHIA—When the fifth annual convention of the Atlantic Deepwaterways Association meets in New London, Sept. 4, 5 and 6, a session will be devoted to discussion of the report of the United States board of engineers on the recent survey of the intracoastal canal from Boston to Beaufort, N. C.

One of the most important links is said to be that of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, which was completed in 1829 by hand labor, and which has been but little improved since that time. Inasmuch as the southern end of the waterway, from Norfolk to Albemarle sound, is provided for in the last rivers and harbors act, the association during the next session of Congress will endeavor to have an appropriation for the improvement of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal written into the law.

Boston will be represented by a delegation of 200, headed by Mayor Fitzgerald, who will tour to New London by automobiles. Congressman S. H. Moore of Pennsylvania, president of the association, has received an acceptance from Gen. Hugh Bancroft, the chairman of the board of directors of the port of Boston. General Bancroft will read a paper on the work he has undertaken toward the improvement of Boston harbor.

Word has been received from Norfolk that the mayor of that port and a delegation from the commercial bodies will attend the convention.

Finley Acker, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, will read a paper on "Transportation and its effect on the cost of living." This bears upon one of the most important benefits to be derived by improved waterway transportation.

STEERS SELL FOR \$10.10 A HUNDRED

CHICAGO—The price of beef soared at the stockyards Monday. A three carload lot of heavy black steers sold for \$10.10 a hundred, the first time in the record of the Chicago market that beef on the hoof, except in special cases, has sold as high as 10 cents a pound.

IRWIN SHEPARD QUILTS EDUCATORS

CHICAGO—Irwin Shepard of Winona, Minn., secretary of the National Education Association, has resigned and Duane W. Springer of Detroit has been appointed his successor by the board of trustees of the association.

BACK FROM OLYMPIC GAMES

NEW YORK—Lieut. E. F. Graham of the fifteenth cavalry of Fort Riley, Kan., who won the thirteenth place in the military riding competition at the Olympic games in Stockholm, returned Monday night on the steamship Minnewaska, with six army horses. Lieutenant Lundberg, U. S. N., another competitor, and Louis A. Scott of the South Paterson A. C., who won a heat in the 800-meter flat race, were also on board.

8-HOUR DAY FOR DESPATCHERS

WASHINGTON—The Martin eight-hour bill was favorably reported on Monday by the House commerce committee. The bill would prohibit employment of telegraphers or others in the despatching of trains for periods longer than eight hours in a day.

STEAMER PORTUGAL DAMAGED

NEW YORK—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Portugal, has been damaged by fire says a Marseilles message to the New York Herald.

DESCRIBES PROGRESS MADE BY YOUNGSTOWN

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Industrial progress made by Youngstown is described in a special 32-page edition issued by the Telegram.

"The city has grown by leaps and bounds," says the introduction, "to the Youngstown of 1912 with its nearly 100,000 population, its splendid public and semi-public buildings, and the solution of its grade crossing and water supply problems assured."

Youngstown, by the federal census of 1910, grew faster during the preceding decade than any other city in Ohio. Its official population in 1910 was 79,066 and the ratio of gain over the census of 1900 was 76.2 per cent. Since 1910 the city has grown even more rapidly than during the ten years previously. The city directory of the current year gave the population as 91,648. The accuracy of these figures is indicated by the fact that in February, 1910, on the same basis of estimating, the population of the city

SUMMER COLONISTS AT BAR HARBOR ERECT "BUILDING OF ARTS"

BAR HARBOR, Me.—The summer colony here is very musical, and great appreciation is shown at every musical gathering.

In one of the most beautiful spots on the island there has been erected recently a magnificent "building of Arts," which really ought to be called the "Temple of Arts." This artistic structure of white marble is built on the lines of Greek art; and, with its tall white pillars and classic beauty standing out against the beautiful background of the Mt. Desert mountains, it makes a most striking picture.

The interior of the building is a symphony of old gold and white; even the curtain on the stage is of old gold satin. The windows of this most unusual concert-hall reach from ceiling to floor. Each of them is made of one solid piece of glass, giving the effect of no windows, and thereby enabling the visitor to have an unbounded view of the beautiful panorama outside, while he listens to the beautiful strains of music.

This season's concerts opened most successfully on Saturday, Aug. 5. The concert was given by Miss Julia Heinrich, soprano, and Miss Ada Sassoli, harpist. Miss Sassoli proved herself to be a master of the instrument and displayed great taste in phrasing and shading. In her first group the Bach and Rubinstein numbers were most enjoyable, but the middle number of the second group, the "Song of the Volga" (a Russian air), was especially fine.

Miss Julia Heinrich, who was accompanied on the piano by her father, Max Heinrich, sang with great dramatic force. She has a full, round voice and a good "cantabile," which she knows how to handle well. After the "sonnet" composed by her father she responded to the outburst applause with Brahms' "Wiegelnied," which never seems to lose its charm to any company of hearers.

The program was as follows: Cavotte, Bach; Romance, Rubinstein; La Source, Zabel; Miss Ada Sassoli, Liebesfeier, Weingartner; Es Blikkt der Thau, Rubinstein; Ann Sonntag Morgen, Brahms; Rotschaft, Brahms; Miss Julia Heinrich, Arabesque, Debussy; Song of the Volga, Russian Air; Marionettes, Tedeschi; Miss Ada Sassoli, The Rose and the Nightingale, Barnby; Spring Song, Mendelssohn; Sonnet, Max Heinrich; Miss Julia Heinrich, La Fleuse, Hasselmann; Gitanas, Hasselmann; Miss Ada Sassoli.

CHANGE IN STEAMSHIP SERVICE

The Eastern Steamship Corporation announces that the service on the Kennebec division has been changed temporarily. For the present the steamship City of Bangor will leave Boston Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays (for Bath only), and Saturdays, from Rowe's wharf at 6 p. m. for Bath, Dresden, Richmond and Gardiner, connecting with steamer City of Augusta for Augusta and intermediate landings.

\$4000 IMPROVEMENT PLANNED

SKOWEGAN, Me.—Four thousand dollars for sewer construction was voted at a special meeting here Monday. A new trunk line sewer in North street is to be built this fall with a quarter mile extension in Athens avenue next spring. One thousand dollars will be expended in rebuilding the present sewer in West Front street.

STEEL TARIFF BILL SENT TO PRESIDENT; HIS VETO IS RUMORED

WASHINGTON—Speaker Clark of Acting President Bacon of the Senate signed the iron and steel tariff bill and the measure was sent to President Taft on Monday. This is the first of the tariff revision bills passed by the Democratic-Progressive alliance in the Senate to reach the President.

Because no investigation has been made by the tariff board, upon which to base a systematic tariff revision, it was said on Monday that President Taft was preparing a veto message to cover the steel, wool and cotton tariff revision bills.

Answering the statement of Representative Stanley of Kentucky on the results of the investigation of the steel trust, Representative A. P. Gardner said:

"The issue is already squarely joined between those who believe that the trusts should be regulated by the conflicting laws of 48 states and those who believe that business has obliterated state lines, and that the trusts should be controlled by the national government, as the railroads are controlled."

"I recommend the abandonment of the policy of dissolution. In its place I hope to see thoroughly efficient national control by the United States commission. Mr. Stanley's new bill, as his interview shows, is a direct result of our minority report on the steel investigation. To that extent, his new bill is commendable. In other respects it is revolutionary. To be sure, he only applied his ideas to the iron and steel industry; but, if the bill is sound for the steel industry, it is sound for all industries. If it were to be applied to all industries it would win business."

GRAND TRUNK LINE TRAFFIC GROWS

PORTLAND, Me.—Ticket Agent Charles E. Tenny at the Grand Trunk station reports that the travel over the Grand Trunk is much larger than it was last summer. Many of the trains are carrying more cars, and all the cars are more heavily loaded. Mr. Tenny is unable to give figures showing just how much heavier the travel has been through the Grand Trunk depot this year than usual, but he is positive that it is considerably larger than usual.

Invincible Boys' Hose

Your boy, whose clothes are simply outdone by his strenuousness, can't get the best of Holeproof Hose—they will hold the fort (feet) in spite of all the hard knocks he may give them for six months. A six months' guarantee with each box you buy.

Children's, 6 pairs in a box, \$2.00

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Leading Events in Athletic World :: Harris Wins Trophy

YACHTSMEN ARE BUSY PREPARING FOR THE NEW YORK Y. C. CRUISE

Big Event of 1912 Will Begin Tomorrow With Prospects of Being Most Successful Ever Held

NEW KING'S TROPHY

NEW YORK—The many yachtsmen who are to take part in the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club for 1912 are busy today putting the finishing touches on their boats and arranging their business engagements so that they can devote all their time to the sailing. The cruise starts tomorrow and it is estimated that at least 50 steam and power yachts will accompany the racing craft.

The racing from port to port of the big schooners and sloops for the handsome prizes offered by the flag officers of the club and others is expected to be very fine this year. Cornelius Vanderbilt will again be at the helm of the big sloop Aurora. In 1910 she was the winner of both the King's cup and the Astor cup for sloops, as well as several other of the squadron runs. G. M. Pynchon will also sail his sloop Istafena of the same class. She was the winner of the King's cup in 1909. The Winsome, also of this class, will doubtless make a good showing on the cruise this year, for she has improved materially since her new owner, E. Trowbridge Hall, has taken charge. All three of these big racing sloops are being put in first class sailing fettle, as are also the crack schooners Elena, owned by M. F. Plant; the Iroquois, formerly the Queen, now owned by E. Walter Clark, commodore of the Philadelphia-Corinthian Yacht Club; and the Enchantress, the property of W. E. Irel. These three will all race this year in Class B, the Harroffs having cut down the Elena's rig so that she has come down from Class A, in which she raced the Westward last year.

Great things are expected of the new Gardner sloop Medora. She has been making a good showing in the local races this summer, and it would not be surprising, the experts say, if she could capture either the Astor cup for sloops or the King's cup. This trophy will have more than usual interest attached to it this year, for it is a new cup that was placed by King George V. to take the place of the one that was presented to the New York Yacht Club in 1905 by his late father, King Edward VII. In this contest schooners and sloops will race as one class off Newport on Aug. 15. The schooner Enchantress will take the place of the Elena's Katrina and Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant will be among the schooners that are sure to give a good account of themselves, and an interesting class will be the new Sound schooners, of which five are going to make the daily squadron runs.

WRIGHT MEETS R. W. DANA IN STATE TENNIS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—B. C. Wright of Boston, the former national champion, meets R. W. Dana of Pawtucket today in the semi-final of the state lawn tennis singles championship tournament on the courts of the Agawam Hunt club.

Wright defeated E. Tudor Gross of this city in the feature match Monday in straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1. J. O. Ames won his match against Dr. A. A. Barrows and A. E. Kennedy Jr. of Philadelphia beat N. P. Hutchinson of Providence. Ames and Kennedy play today in the other semi-final match and the winner will play either Wright or Dana for the cup.

THIRD ROUND
E. Tudor Gross, Providence, beat A. S. Brown, Newport, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3.
J. O. Ames, Providence, beat C. R. Branch, Providence, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.
A. E. Kennedy, Philadelphia, beat Stanley Henshaw, Providence, 6-1, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.

FOURTH ROUND
Beals C. Wright, Boston, beat E. T. Gross, Providence, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.
R. W. Dana, Providence, beat C. R. Branch, Providence, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.
J. O. Ames, Providence, beat A. A. Barrows, 7-5, 5-7, 6-1, 6-0.
A. E. Kennedy Jr., Philadelphia, beat N. P. Hutchinson, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2, 6-0.

BOSTON BUYS TWO PITCHERS

CLEVELAND—Two pitchers have been purchased by the Boston Americans according to President McElear of that club. They are Ainsworth from the Youngstown club and Watkins from Sharon, Pa. Ainsworth is a right-hander and Watkins is a left-hander. They will not report until their respective seasons are over.

MIXED DOUBLES AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.—A handicap mixed doubles tennis tournament, arranged by Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mrs. Barger Waller and Miss Maud Wetmore, begins at the Casino today. Craig Biddle will compete.

BASE BALL TOMORROW AT 3:15 CINCINNATI NATIONAL LEAGUE

FINE ENTRY LIST FOR NATIONAL ARCHERY MEET

Past and Present Champions Among Those Who Will Try for 1912 Honors in Stadium

Secretary Burton P. Gray of the National Archery Association of the United States announced today that plans for the coming national tournament in the Harvard stadium beginning next Tuesday were practically completed and that the list of entrants would be a large and strong one.

Chicago will be represented by a fine delegation of 15, including H. S. Taylor, the present York champion, and Mrs. Witmer Taylor, the women's champion. Dr. E. B. Weston, vice-president of the association, will also come on to the meeting.

Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa., the American round champion is to try to defend his title and has been doing some fine shooting in practice.

Greater Boston is to be represented by some fine archers, including such past champions as H. B. Richardson, Wallace Bryant and G. P. Bryant. Mr. Richardson won the title in 1910, but did not shoot last year.

The association is doing everything possible to make the meet a success and give New Englanders a chance to see archery at its best. There is to be absolutely no charge of admission to the meet and it is hoped that many who are interested in archery as well as those who are interested in any form of outdoor sport will visit the stadium on one of the days of the meet.

GUTTERSON GETS TROPHY

SPRINGFIELD, Vt.—A. L. Gutterson, the winner of the Olympic broad jump, was welcomed home Monday night by the entire town. He was met at Bellows Falls by friends and came to Springfield by automobile. At the outskirts of the town there were more than 50 automobiles, filled to their capacity, lined up to meet the Olympic hero. Public exercises were held on the Common, at which President Benton of the University of Vermont presided. Col. W. W. Brown then presented Gutterson a bronze statue of the Flying Mercury, to which gift the jumper responded.

PLAY TODAY FOR TENNIS TITLE

BAR HARBOR, Me.—Play which began here Monday for the state tennis singles title with 34 players, the largest field in the history of Maine championship tournaments, continued today. Monday play did not go beyond the first round. E. P. Pearson of New York, last year's winner, will not defend his title. J. T. Bowen, Jr., of Chicago, runner-up last year, and Harold A. Sands of Philadelphia are among the entrants.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Possibly no other club in the bag is as useful to us as our niblick. To this friend in need we turn when others have got us into difficulties or left us in the lurch, and yet like the case of many a human friend of the same caliber, when all is fair sailing for us we are a little inclined to hold too lightly in esteem. A niblick need not only be used from bad lies, there is a very useful little approach shot which takes the place of a cut half mashie which you can, with a little practice, carry out most successfully with your lighter niblick. In this stroke advance the right foot even further than in a half mashie shot, this will make you nearly facing the hole. Play your shot just as you would with a mashie; the upswing must be deliberate but the downward one crisp, hitting the ball a sharp, hard blow. The harder you hit it the more back spin you will obtain with the correspondingly shorter run. If you have been afraid of a short approach across a stream you will find yourself well repaid for any trouble you have taken to acquire this stroke.

Sometimes when approaching to a keen green which slopes down hill from where you stand you will find a little wrist shot with our friend in need will help you to hold the ball back. Do not be afraid to hit firmly. If you let your wrists loosen and hit a half-hearted sort of a blow you will not get the wished for back spin and will likely have the pleasure of watching the ball roll merrily down the hill.

Some people seem to find it hard to realize that the less run you want with a lofted club the firmer you must hold your wrists and the harder you must hit the ball. Of course if you top it—the result is far from satisfactory; but you should never top with a lofted club, because the first rule for playing with such clubs is to fix your eye on the back of the ball or even more frequently, on the ground behind it. If you do this you cannot top. Have you ever heard of the professional who on being appealed to to stop a bad case of "topping," took a dozen new balls to the first tee and told his astonished pupil he would make him a present of every ball in the dozen that he topped. He did not have to give a single ball because the pupil in trying to top fixed his attention and his eye on the ball with the result that each shot was clean hit.

Long grass is robbed of some of its difficulties by our trusty friend the niblick. Play as you would with a mashie,

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.	1911
Boston	69	33	676
Washington	64	38	628
Philadelphia	58	42	580
Chicago	50	49	505
Cleveland	51	52	495
Cincinnati	46	53	485
New York	32	65	330
St. Louis	32	68	320

RESULTS MONDAY
Cleveland 5, Boston 1.
Washington 5, Chicago 7.
St. Louis 12, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 4, New York 2.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.

GREGG DEFEATS BOSTON
CLEVELAND—Pitcher Gregg defeated the Boston Americans in the second game of the Cleveland-Boston series by a score of 3 to 1. It was Gregg's second successive day in the box for his team, Boston defeating him in the first one. Boston outbatted the winners, but could not hit when his meant runs. Jackson drove in two of the winners' runs and scored the other himself. The score:
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Cleveland.....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 — 3 3 0
Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 1 0 1
Batteries: Gregg and O'Neill; Bedient and Carrigan. Umpires: Egan and Sheridan.

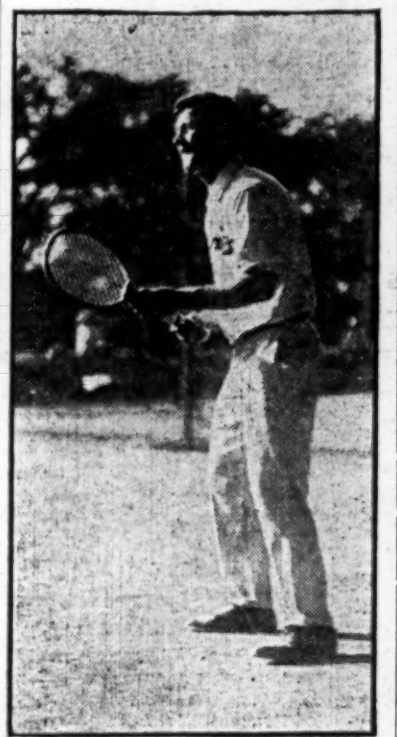
CLOSE SCORE AT CHICAGO
CHICAGO—Although the local team gained a six run lead on Washington by driving Groom from the box the visitors won in the tenth, 8 to 7 in the game here Monday. Walter Johnson's single, with McBride's double in the tenth counted the winning run. Lee Tannehill, veteran infielder of the Chicago team, was sold to Kansas City. Score:
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Chicago.....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 — 8 13 4
Washington.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 7 9 0
Batteries: Groom, Cushman, Johnson and Williams; Almsmith; Cloutier, Benz, White, Kuhn and Sullivan. Umpires: Dineen and O'Brien.

ST. LOUIS WINS BY BIG SCORE
ST. LOUIS—By heavy hitting, the local team won from Philadelphia by the amateur-like score of 12 to 4 Monday. It was the second game of the series with Philadelphia. Shotton's fielding was a feature. Score:
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
St. Louis.....8 10 2 3 0 0 0 — 12 11 2
Philadelphia.....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 — 4 10 0
Batteries: Powell and Stephens; Brown, Pennock, Honck, Lapp and Thomas. Umpires: Connelly and Hart.

DETROIT WINS FROM NEW YORK
DETROIT—Detroit was victorious in the game here Monday with New York, by a score of 4 to 2. It was the second straight game of the series. Mullin allowed but three hits in the first six innings, but had considerable difficulty in checking a ninth inning rally. Score:
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Detroit.....11 0 0 0 1 1 0 — 4 9 1
New York.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 2 9 0
Batteries: Mullin and Stange; McConnell and Sweeney. Umpires: Westervelt and O'Loughlin.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE
Atlantic City 12, Harrisburg 5.
Atlantic City 4, York 1.
Reading 4, Trenton 3.
Trenton 4, Reading 0.
Wilmington 5, Chester 3.
Wilmington 5, Chester 3.

Winner of White Mountain Lawn Tennis Trophy for Third Consecutive Year



F. H. HARRIS

F. H. HARRIS WINS WHITE MOUNTAIN TENNIS TROPHY

Defeats J. G. Nelson of Dartmouth College in Challenge Match at Bretton Woods in Straight Sets

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—The finals in the several classes for the White Mountain lawn tennis championships were played here Monday. F. H. Harris of Longwood won permanent possession of the championship singles trophy by his third consecutive victory, winning in the challenge match with J. G. Nelson of Dartmouth. Nelson had previously defeated Dr. W. A. Bradford of Longwood in the finals. Although Harris won in straight sets, it was not without the sternest opposition from Nelson.

Those two players paired later in the doubles and defeated L. H. Martin of Lowell and R. M. Currier of Longwood in the final match for the championship, four sets of which were played last Friday. Harris and Nelson won the last set and the match with comparative ease.

In the final match for the singles consolation, Currier beat Ritchie of Montclair, N. J., 6-3, 7-5. The summary:
SINGLES—FINAL
J. G. Nelson, Dartmouth, defeated Dr. W. A. Bradford, Longwood, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

SINGLES—CHALLENGE
F. H. Harris, Longwood, defeated J. G. Nelson, Dartmouth, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.
DOUBLES—FINAL
F. H. Harris, Longwood, and J. G. Nelson, Dartmouth, defeated L. H. Martin, Lowell, and R. M. Currier, Longwood, 6-4, 6-0, 2-6, 4-6, 6-2.

BRYN MAWR WINS FROM ARMY FOUR

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—Bryn Mawr II, receiving four goals handicap, won the semi-finals for the army and navy cups against the army at Point Judith Monday afternoon by a score of 7½ goals to 7. The army came near winning the match in the last period.

In the six-period special match Cooperstown defeated the Wanderers by 7½ goals to 5. Myopia and the Philadelphia Country Club Freebooters played a four-period tie in a special match, 5 all. The lineup and summary follow:

BRYN MAWR II THE ARMY
Hdp. Hdp.
1—W. P. Stewart, 21—A. L. Parker, 3
2—J. A. Devereux, 2—C. Parker, 3
3—W. H. Smith, 33—R. E. D. Hoyle, 3
Back—A. J. D. Paul Back—L. A. Boyd, 2
Total.....7 Total.....11
Bryn Mawr—Allowed by handicap, 4 goals; by Smith 2, Devereux 1, pony 1; lost on penalty, 3; net score, 7½.
Army—By Sands 4, Parker 2, Hoyle 1; net score, 7. Time, eight periods of 7½ min. Referee, P. S. P. Randolph Jr.

ATHLETICS SIGN STEVENSON

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Robert Stevenson, who was considered one of the best football and baseball men last year at the University of Minnesota, but who was unable to play because of eligibility rules, has been signed by the Philadelphia club of the American league. Stevenson will not report until next spring.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Lincoln 2, Omaha 1.
Wichita 6, St. Joe 5.
Sioux City 6, Topeka 5.
Des Moines 14, Denver 1.
NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Binghamton 5, Wilkesbarre 5.
Syracuse 7, Albany 6.
Troy 4, Utica 2.
Elmira 3, Schenectady 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Milwaukee 13, Indianapolis 2.
Minneapolis 6, Louisville 1.
Toledo 5, Kansas City 5.
St. Paul 6, Columbus 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Nashville 3, New Orleans 2.
Memphis 2, Mobile 1.
Chattanooga 2, Birmingham 1.
Montgomery 3, Atlanta 2.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE

Petersburg 8, Roanoke 5.
Newport News 4, Portsmouth 3.
Norfolk 3, Richmond 0.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Macon 26, Albany 4.
Columbus 4, Savannah 4.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Houston 6, Waco 0.
Beaumont 3, Austin 2.
Dallas 6, San Antonio 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.	1911
New York	71	25	740
Chicago	63	34	650
Pittsburgh	56	38	590
Philadelphia	46	47	495
Cincinnati	45	54	455
St. Louis	44	56	440
Brooklyn	35	64	354
Boston	27	69	281

RESULTS MONDAY
Boston 10, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 8, New York 4.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 8, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 4.

GAMES TODAY
Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

BOSTON WINS FROM ST. LOUIS
The Boston Nationals defeated St. Louis in the first of their series, Monday, by a score of 10 to 2. Tyler pitched for the winners and held the St. Louis batsmen safe at all times. The features of the game were a one-handed catch by Titus and the batting and fielding of Devlin for the winners. The score:
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Boston.....0 0 4 2 0 4 0 0 — 10 13 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 — 2 6 2
Batteries: Tyler and Harden; Moore, Humphries, Davis and Clark. Umpires: Klem and Orth.

DEFEATS NATIONAL CHAMPIONS
NEW YORK—In the first game of the series here Monday, Pittsburgh defeated New York in easy fashion, 8 to 4. Marquard was knocked out of the box in less than two innings, when six runs were made off him. Hendrix was effective, holding New York to seven hits and striking out nine men. Wagner made a home run, double and single. Score:
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Pittsburgh.....2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 — 8 13 4
New York.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 — 4 7 0
Batteries: Hendrix and Gibson; Marquard, Ames and Meyer. Umpires: Owens and Brennan.

ST. LOUIS WINS IN BROOKLYN
BROOKLYN—St. Louis defeated Brooklyn, 8 to 4. Brooklyn used three pitchers in the game with St. Louis here Monday but all were hit hard, and the visitors won 8 to 4. Konechey made a home run in the second inning inside of the grounds with two on bases. He repeated in the fifth with one on. Oakes hit a home run over the right field fence when Houser was on first. Score:
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
St. Louis.....2 0 0 3 5 0 0 0 — 8 12 1
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 — 4 13 1
Batteries: Salee and Wingo; Kuetzer, Curtis, Slack and Miller. Umpires: Rigler and Finerman.

CHICAGO GETS TWO GAMES
PHILADELPHIA—In two games here Monday, Chicago defeated Philadelphia, winning by 5 to 2, and 5 to 3. The visitors hit the ball hard and timely and fielded without an error in either game.

FIRST GAME
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Chicago.....1 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 — 7 7 0
Philadelphia.....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 — 2 6 7
Batteries: Lavender and Archer; Moore and Kilmer.

SECOND GAME
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 — 5 12 0
Philadelphia.....1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 — 3 6 1
Batteries: Reulbach, Smith and Needham; Alexander and Doehl. Umpires: Johnston and Eason.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Rochester.....Won.....Lost.....P.C.
Rochester.....61.....44.....581
Toronto.....58.....46.....558
Baltimore.....54.....45.....545
Jersey City.....53.....53.....505
Newark.....52.....53.....495
Buffalo.....47.....53.....470
Providence.....44.....59.....427
Montreal.....44.....61.....419

RESULTS MONDAY
Providence 7, Buffalo 3.
Toronto 1, Baltimore 0.
Baltimore 7, Toronto 2.
Newark 4, Montreal 1.

GAMES TODAY
Montreal at Providence.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Baltimore.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING
Lawrence.....Won.....Lost.....P.C.
Lawrence.....57.....37.....584
Lowell.....51.....40.....500
Worcester.....51.....40.....500
Brookline.....48.....42.....500
Lynn.....47.....44.....516
New Bedford.....39.....52.....425
Fallow River.....35.....55.....380

RESULTS MONDAY
Fall River 8, Haverhill 4.
Brookline 3, Lowell 0.
Lawrence 7, New Bedford 3.
Worcester 3, Lowell 0.

GAMES TODAY
Fall River at Lynn.
Haverhill at Brookline.
Lowell at Worcester.
New Bedford at Lawrence.

BASEBALL PICKUPS
Even the Athletics drop a game to St. Louis once in a while.

Boston outbatted Cleveland two to one, but could not get them when it counted.

Only five games now separate Washington and Boston in the American League.

Jackson of Cleveland had a great day, driving in two runs and scoring the other.

Pitcher Hendrix of Pittsburgh looks better every game. He has lots of confidence.

A single, double and home run in five times up was the best Wagner could do yesterday.

Pitcher Gregg pitched his second game in two days against Boston and won after defeating the first Monday.

The Cubs made a big gain on the Giants yesterday winning two from Brooklyn while Pittsburgh defeated New York.

Titus' catch of Bescher's hard drive was one of the greatest fielding plays seen on the National League grounds in a long time.

The sale of Lee Tannehill by the Chicago Americans to Kansas City, removes from the major leagues an infielder who was a star for a number of years.

SIX YACHTS MEET IN INTERSTATE CONTESTS TODAY

Massachusetts and Rhode Island 18-Footers Compete off Marblehead in Annual Races for Trophy

MARBLEHEAD, Mass. — The chief event of the second day of "Corinthian Week" today is the match race between 18-foot knockabouts representing Massachusetts and Rhode Island in their annual regatta off here. The three yachts that will represent the Bay State are the Louise, owned by A. E. Whittemore; the Cheroot, owned by Ralph Hendrie; and the Moslem II, owned by H. N. Bloomfield. The Rhode Island boats are the Dorothy, owned by W. D. Wood; the Hugi, and the Arrow.

A special race was held Monday afternoon for the purpose of selecting the Massachusetts boats and the three named crossed the finish line closely bunched. This was the second race held during the day, the morning one not being considered a fair test by the committee in charge.

The Eastern Yacht Club also held a race Monday for the Y. R. A. and Interclub classes which provided lots of sport for the large number of yachts assembled for the Boston Yacht Club regatta today and the midsummer series of the Corinthian Yacht Club which start tomorrow.

The Eastern Yacht Club race was full of surprises. In Class A the Moemer, owned by J. T. Cavanagh, the biggest boat in the class, noted for beautiful work in reaching, was beaten badly, boat for boat, by the much smaller Nutmeg, owned by A. C. Jones, and the Marie L, sailed for the first time by her new owner, A. W. Finlay, came in second by corrected time, leaving the Moemer third.

For almost the first time, Charles Francis Adams 2d's sloop boat Harpoon was beaten. Mr. Adams has acquired the habit of winning every race, but the best he could do Monday was to come in fifth. F. B. Crownshield's Demon won the race. Guy Lowell's new boat, Cima II, in her first race, finished third behind the Beatrice, which was second.

The Narragansett bay boats, Dorothy, Hugi and Arrow, displayed their mettle in the 18-foot class. The Dorothy, in the absence of the six best Massachusetts boats, won the race, and the Arrow was third. Jane, a stranger from up the coast, was second. Hugi came in fifth.

M. E. M'LOUGHLIN WINS TWO MATCHES IN N. Y. TENNIS

NEW YORK—Despite the erratic playing of his volleys and smashes M. E. McLaughlin, the playing through title holder from the Pacific coast, won his two matches in the New York state lawn tennis championship on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, Monday. In both the singles and doubles the net was a constant stumbling block to the usually brilliant player. McLaughlin did not exhibit his propensity to be a trifle off range against R. H. Palmer in the singles, as the latter played the ball right into the champion's hands, allowing him to win by the smothering score of 6-1, 6-0. T. C. Bundy, the other Californian, was far superior in his singles match, in which he defeated J. S. Cushman at 6-1, 6-3.

The other reversal was the defeat of W. F. Johnson, the former intercollegiate champion, who fell before the steady net attack of C. M. Bull, Jr., at 7-3, 3-6, 6-4. The summary:
SINGLES
First Round
T. C. Bundy defeated J. S. Cushman, 6-1, 6-3.
M. E. McLaughlin defeated R. H. Palmer, 6-0.
L. E. Mahan defeated F. C. Inman, 7-5, 6-3.
M. Bull, Jr., defeated W. F. Johnson, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4.

DOUBLES
First Round
Dr. Ewing Taylor and Alfred Stillman 2d defeated R. W. Seabury and W. D. Hagedorn, 6-4, 6-3.
Dr. Ewing Taylor and Alfred Stillman 2d, defeated J. S. Cushman and partner by default.

Second Round
Alick H. Max, Jr., and L. D. Woodbury defeated H. F. Rothschild and Leo I. Leventritt, 6-4, 6-3.
M. E. McLaughlin and T. C. Bundy defeated H. H. Hackett and R. N. Williams, 6-4, 6-3.

Third Round
G. M. Bodman and W. S. Slade defeated M. J. Briggs and S. O. Roche, 6-3, 6-4.

Fourth Round
C. F. Watson, Jr., and C. R. Leonard defeated W. L. Fite and R. H. Beegs, 6-2, 6-1.

MISS CONLEY STAR SWIMMER
The swimming meet of the Municipal A. A. at Tenean beach, Monday, was a great success and with 85 contestants furnished some fine competition. Miss Conley was the star of the meet, winning every event in which she entered. In addition to the races there were a number of novel features.

DULL MATCHES SEEN IN THE TRIANGULAR CRICKET TOURNEY

South African Team Proves a Disappointment, Never Playing in Best Form—Spectators Dwindle

AUSTRALIA WINS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The dullness of the test matches has not been changed in that in which Australia defeated South Africa by 10 wickets. The South African team has been a disappointment. It has certainly never played up to its own level, and its last defeat has been unnecessarily severe. Its score of 263 was not good enough, but there was a moment, at the beginning of the Australian innings, when Jennings had been dismissed for nothing and Macartney for only 9, when it seemed as though that team might make an even worse show.

It was the stone-walling of Kelleway and Bardsley which saved the situation, but saved it at the expense of any pleasure to the spectators. The fact is that the

KING'S PRIZE GAINED BY PRIVATE FULTON BY SINGLE POINT IN DUEL

Contest in Final Stage of Rifle Competition Is Won by Marksman Whose Father Was First in 1888

CHAPLAIN SECOND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The second stage of the King's medal has been won by a South African, Sergeant G. H. Harvey, an instructor of musketry and a member of the South African team, with a score of 196. The winner of the bronze medal, Sergeant Ommundsen, only managed to total 191, tying, at that figure, with five others for the third place.

When the firing for the final stage was entered upon, the question of the winner, as usual, was an extremely open one. As the firing in the last stage progressed Sergeant Harvey lost his place, and it was seen that the contest was narrowing itself down into a duel between Private Fulton and Chaplain J. G. Fenn. The final shots were watched by an interested crowd, amongst whom were the lord mayor and the secretary of state for war, and when it was realized that Fulton had beaten Fenn by one point he was immediately congratulated by Colonel Seely.

The winner is a member of the Queen's Westminsters, and is a son of Sergeant Fulton who won the same prize in 1888. This constitutes a record, as it is the first occasion upon which the King's prize has been won by a father and son. The second place was gained, as has been said, by Chaplain J. G. Fenn of the fifth Essex, whilst the third place was taken by Sergeant Carden of the Sussex yeomanry. After these three came Lieutenant Blackburn of Canada, Sergeant Keeley of South Africa, Corporal Bissett of Guernsey, and Sergeant Harvey of South Africa, all tying with a score of 920.

(Special to the Monitor)
HISLEY, England—On the day of the final stage of the King's prize, in which a Canadian, Lieut. A. M. Blackburn, of Canada, tied for fourth place, Lord Roberts visited the camp and inspected the Canadian team. He showed the greater interest in the work of the team during the meeting, and after the inspection spoke individually to every man before leaving.

RAILWAY MAIL FORCE INCREASED
CHICAGO—Twenty-four railway mail clerks will be added to the service as soon as possible by Superintendent Alexander Grant. The additional force is to take care of the campaign literature and other heavy increases in the mails.

ASSESSORS RAISE ARLINGTON VALUE TO \$13,996,472 TOTAL

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The assessors announce the total valuation of Arlington as \$13,996,472, or an increase of \$885,989 over last year. Real estate is assessed for \$12,248,122, an increase of \$810,514. There is an increase of \$75,475 in personal estate, bringing the total value to \$14,448,350.

The following taxes have been levied on the town this year: Town grant \$258,303.08, an increase of \$27,103.04; state tax \$18,875, an increase of \$2265; Middlesex county tax \$10,388.47, a decrease of \$216.53; sewer tax \$11,166.80, an increase of \$218.46; metropolitan park tax \$6914.95, a decrease of \$2311.74; metropolitan water tax \$18,996.13, an increase of \$746.03; Charles river basin tax \$93,479, a decrease of \$1944.00; Alewife brook tax \$2497.50, an increase of \$694.17; amount of overpayments \$249.29, a decrease of \$338.28; 3215 polls \$6430, an increase of \$184.

STANLEY HAS NEW ANTI-TRUST BILL

WASHINGTON—An anti-trust bill, aimed particularly at Steel Corporation combines, will be introduced in the House by Representative Stanley of Kentucky, chairman of the "steel trust" investigating committee. Mr. Stanley says his measure is a challenge to the Republican members of the committee, who propose to control monopolies by an interstate industrial commission and regulation of prices.

The bill would prohibit corporations engaged in interstate commerce from holding stock in other concerns directly or indirectly, or buying or selling their own stock and would prohibit over-capitalization, excessive or holdings and operation of common carriers by industrial corporations.

DIRECT VOTE FAVORED

WASHINGTON—Representative La Follette of Washington introduced a resolution yesterday to amend the constitution so that the President and Vice-President shall be elected by direct popular vote. It provides that candidates for these offices must be chosen in primary elections.

CLAIMS RYE CROP RECORD

BELLEFONTAINE, O.—Elmer Fawcett, Logan county farmer, threshed 162 bushels of rye from three acres and claims the biggest rye crop ever raised in this county.

GREAT SOLDIER INSPECTS CANADIANS



(Copyright by London News Agency, London)
Lord Roberts visits the Dominion rifle team at Bisley and speaks to each member



(Copyright by London News Agency, London)
PRIVATE FULTON (IN CHAIR)
Winner of the King's prize at Bisley



(Copyright by London News Agency, London)
SERGEANT-INSTRUCTOR HARVEY
South African shot who won silver medal in King's prize

FIRE PREVENTION METHODS HELP ON B. & M. LINES

Methods to prevent fire, put into operation on the Boston & Maine railroad, have resulted in lessening the number of fires due to sparks, according to the report of the claim agent of the road, E. A. Ryder. The work, systematized under the department of fire claims, has included putting into operation rules against bonfires on the company's property, the emptying of ashes into wooden boxes or barrels and the use of certain kinds of matches. Spark arresters have been placed on all locomotives and are examined once a week. Great care is exercised with the ash pans of locomotives.

A law similar to that of New Jersey is proposed, which would allow the railroad company to enter on unimproved land outside of its right of way at all points where fires are likely to start from locomotive sparks and clear up and burn combustible underbrush.

NO PRICE FIXING, SAYS UNITED SHOE

Commenting on a statement made by the Philadelphia Press and reprinted in the Monitor of July 29, to the effect that "The United Shoe Machinery Company controls the entire range of patents in regard to shoes and decides the price at which shoes are to be made," L. A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, made the following statement:

"I call your attention to a table recently compiled by the Boot & Shoe Recorder, the editor of which obtained his statistics from various shoe manufacturers. You will see by this comparison of the cost of making a \$3.50 shoe in 1905 and 1912 that the item of shoe machinery, as shown by royalty, is a very small percentage of the cost of manufacturing and that it is almost the only item in the cost of manufacturing which shows a decrease during that period. The conclusion is inevitable that so far from deciding the price at which shoes shall be made, the Shoe Machinery Company has nothing to do with fixing the price beyond causing a reduction in the cost of that particular department of the manufacture of shoes in which it is interested."

GOV. FOSS TO VISIT GOV. WILSON

Governor Foss has been invited to Seagirt, N. J., to confer with Governor Wilson and he will leave Boston for New Jersey tonight.

MANY TOURISTS RETURN HOME ON THE NUMIDIAN

Bostonians returning today on board the British steamer Numidian, Captain Hall, from Glasgow, included: Alexander Grove, William Houston, Miss Houston, Miss F. Woolard and Robert Woolard. The Numidian brought 52 second cabin and 94 steerage passengers and was a day and a half late because of adverse conditions at sea.

Daniel Waters of Woburn, who has been in this country 53 years and is a veteran of the civil war, returned from his first visit to his old home in that time. He said that there were many changes over there during that time, but not as many as had taken place in America in the same period. His home is just outside Glasgow.

Among the other passengers were: Miss M. Hathaway of New York, who has been studying and touring mostly in Italy for two years, and Miss A. M. Sandberg of Chicago. Chief Engineer Duncan McCulloch brought his wife over on the steamer for a vacation, and Surgeon David Westwood was accompanied by his wife and family.

MEDFORD

The city is to establish a public bathhouse on the Mystic river basin in the cove off South street. Edwin L. Joyce will be in charge. The bathhouse will be equipped with rowboats, canoes and motor boats and these may be used within the basin or in Boston harbor, which is reached by passing through the Craddock dam locks and out of the Mystic river.

Eliot Adams of Emory street left yesterday for the University of California where he is to be an instructor. He is a graduate of Medford high and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has been at the Lynn plant of the General Electric Company and also in their laboratories at Schenectady, N. Y. He becomes instructor in chemistry in the California university.

BROOKLINE

The next in the series of summer band concerts will be held tomorrow night on the Cypress street playgrounds.

ARIZONA METHODISTS TO MEET

BISBEE, Ariz.—On Sept. 28 many dignitaries of the Methodist Episcopal church will gather here to attend and participate in the sessions of the Arizona conference of the church. The conference will open on that date, and will continue in session with three meetings each day until Sept. 29.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

Officers of the Y. M. C. A. announce that swimming tests will be conducted at the bath house on Lake Quannapowitt each Saturday morning during the month beginning this week. Ribbons will be awarded the winners in the events. Robert Kenneally, the swimming instructor, formerly of the Brookline Swimming Club, will be in charge of the races.

Chairman George W. Abbott of the park commission announces that the first concert in the series recently voted by the town will be given on the pagoda at the park next Thursday evening by Stiles' eighth regiment band. Three other concerts will be given during the coming few weeks by the Salem cadet band, the Woburn National band and the Wakefield brass band. The concluding concert takes place Sept. 11 when there will be a display of fireworks.

WEYMOUTH

Frederick E. Butterfield has been appointed an instructor of pianoforte and counterpoint at De Pauw University, Ind.

The Old Colony Gas Company is negotiating for the purchase of a piece of land adjoining its land on Quincy avenue upon which it is proposed to build a spur track from the plant to connect with the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at Weymouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Bates, Irving Bates and Mrs. Joseph Severance are making an automobile trip to Provincetown.

QUINCY

The committee of patriotic societies appointed to consider the matter of taking control of the Adams academy by Paul Revere post 88, G. A. R., will hold a conference with Mayor Stone at his office in City Hall this evening.

The public service committee of the board of trade will hold a meeting at the rooms of the board in Adams block this evening to take action on the resolution of the Boston Chamber of Commerce relative to the adjustment of differences between the employer of labor and labor unions so that the differences may be adjusted without strikes or lockouts.

BRIDGEWATER

Alfred Gammons has taken a position as supervisor of manual training in the schools of Taunton. He will begin his duties in September.

The grocery and provision stores will close tomorrow to allow the proprietors to attend the annual picnic of the Old Colony Grocers and Provision Dealers Association at Crescent Park, R. I. The Bridgewater stores have never observed this holiday, but as many of the clerks make the trip the proprietors have consented to the closing of their establishments.

CARVER

The fish and game commissioners have posted trespass notices around the East Head game preserve. The association has been successful in its experiments this season. It now has several hundred mallard ducks and large flocks of black, wood and pintail ducks growing. There are also several hundred English pheasants, with a few golden and silver pheasants. There are also a few Canada geese and snow white geese, while wild turkeys are hatching. Small broods of quail and ruffed grouse have been hatched on the preserve.

WINCHESTER

The superintendent of streets will begin next week applying the second coating of oil to the streets of the town. The Whitney mill pond has been lowered this week about two feet to permit foundations to be laid for the new factory and to permit the commencement of the improvement of the shores of the pond by the park department.

The Hill school lot was sold by the town at auction, Senator Thomas M. Vincent purchasing the property for \$30. The new motor chemical arrived yesterday and will be given a try-out this week.

MALDEN

Mayor George L. Farrell is in Washington today. He went there to extend to Senator Lodge and other prominent Massachusetts men an invitation to take part in the Merchants week celebration in Malden next month.

A meeting of the Republican city committee will be held tomorrow evening when the matter of Roosevelt supporters serving on the Republican city committee will come up for consideration. There are about 20 Roosevelt men on the committee.

RANDOLPH

At a joint meeting of the school committee of Randolph, Holbrook and Avon, F. T. Reynolds was reelected superintendent of schools at an increased salary. The Rev. E. L. Swartz of the Tower Hill Methodist Episcopal church has been engaged to supply the pulpit of the Congregational church at Easton during August while the pastor is away on a vacation.

NEEDHAM

The Needham military band will give two more open air concerts this season, one on Aug. 22 in the town hall square and one Sept. 5 on the common at Needham Heights. Both concerts begin at 8 p. m.

ABINGTON

Former Postmaster Dexter D. Groce and Miss Fannie Groce are at Lake Winnebago, N. H.

LEXINGTON

The following five East Lexington boys are now camping in Wayland: John Cosgrove, Earl Hadley, Clayton Morse, Roger Hubbell, and Lionel Bartlett.

In August, the union services of the Hancock Congregational and the First Parish Unitarian churches will be held in the Congregational church on Massachusetts avenue, and will be in charge of the Rev. John Mills Wilson, pastor of the Unitarian church.

A new electric light reflection has been placed over the oil painting of "The Battle of Lexington," which hangs above the stage in the town hall.

READING

Nomination papers for C. Winthrop Smith for representative to the General Court on the Democratic ticket have been taken out. George L. Flint will be a candidate again.

Sixty names have been stricken from the list of polls by the registrars of voters, leaving 1345.

On the park this evening a band concert will be given by Chapman's band.

Business men and clerks will enjoy traders day Wednesday and nearly every store will close.

EVERETT

Councilman Roscoe H. Goddard has announced his candidacy for the board of aldermen from ward 4. He is a graduate of Everett high and was captain of the football team. Robert S. Leighton, the present alderman from ward 4, will probably not be a candidate for reelection.

Miss M. E. Elder, principal of the Edward Everett school, has returned from attending summer school in Illinois and will remain on her farm at Bow, N. H., until the first week in September.

NORWELL

The Norwell Arts and Crafts Society will hold its annual summer sale at the rooms of the society all this week. Baskets, jewelry, china, embroideries and all kinds of fancy work will be on sale.

Members of the Ladies Aid Society of the Unitarian church are on their annual outing at the Sand Hills today.

Work on the new standpipe at Accord pond is starting and the residents of the vicinity will soon have a supply of pure water.

WHITMAN

At the meeting of the Whitman Grange to be held Friday evening Children's Day will be observed.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Baptist church has completed arrangements for a lawn party this evening at the residence of A. A. Smith, Harvard street.

The annual reunion of the Alden Kindred of America will be held tomorrow at the old homestead in Duxbury. One hundred have signified their intention of being present.

ARLINGTON

Assistant Chief Timothy J. Donahue is the drill master for the school which has been recently opened in the Arlington fire department. The work consists of ladder raising and climbing, hose laying and coupling, and life-net work.

The contract for installing an elevator at the Symmes building has been awarded by the board of trustees to the A. B. See Company of Boston. The estimated cost of the installation is \$2700.

MIDDLEBORO

The second outing of the union is being held today at the cottage of Mrs. T. W. Pierce at Lakeside. It is an all day affair and the women left Middleboro at 9:40.

The grangers of Bridgewater, Rochester, Halifax and Plympton are invited to join Nemaset Grange in a basket picnic at the home of L. C. Decker, North Middleboro, on Friday.

ROCKLAND

Nomination papers have been filed by Charles S. Beal for the Republican nomination for representative in the Rockland-Hanover-Hanson district.

The Progressive Republicans have decided to take no part in local contests, but to spend all their energies in advancing the interests of the national ticket.

WEBSTER

The contract for the building of the \$30,000 Prospect schoolhouse has been awarded to Walker & Doyle, contractors, of Providence, who gave the lowest bid at the recent meeting held by the committee named by the town to have charge of the construction of the building. Work will be commenced this week.

STONEHAM

Work has commenced in placing the telephone wires under ground on Main street in the square. When the work is completed the Edison Company will begin to install iron poles on Main street from the public library to Winter street.

NEWTON

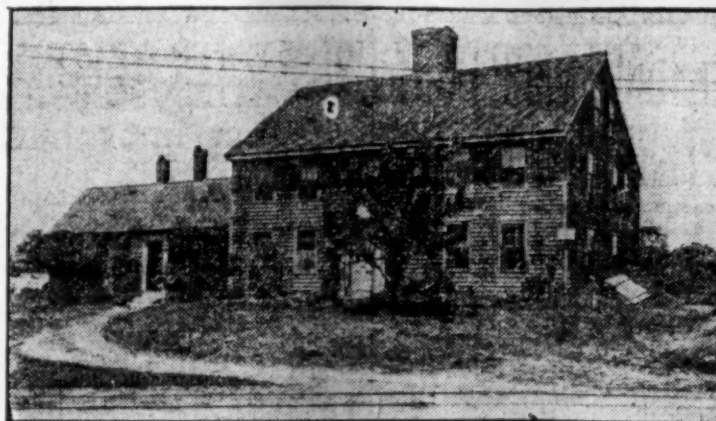
A large meeting of the Veteran Firemen's Association will be held in their headquarters on Watertown street tomorrow night to discuss plans for the firemen's muster to be held in Chelsea Aug. 22. It is planned to enter the Newton hand tub in the playoff there.

CONCORD

J. William Byron of this town has announced his candidacy as Democratic representative from the thirteenth Middlesex district.

The Concord public schools will open this fall on Sept. 3.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE AND CATTLE POUND ARE VISITED AT PEMBROKE



Two landmarks preserved in town recall domestic and village life of eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries

PEMBROKE CITIZENS RENEW BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION TODAY

Addresses Made by Leaders of Patriotic Societies at Meetings Which Continue Community Jubilee

ATTENDANCE LARGE

PEMBROKE, Mass.—Exercises this morning at the monument began a week's celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the town, when M. S. Nash spoke before a large gathering of townspeople and visitors. Reunions of the patriotic organizations of Pembroke and Hanson began thereafter and are to be continued through this afternoon. There will be a reception in the assembly hall, followed by addresses from past Department Commander Parker of the G. A. R., Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook, president Massachusetts W. R. C., and the Rev. M. A. Levy, patriotic instructor of the Massachusetts division, S. of V. At 4:30 p. m. a banquet will be given in the G. A. R. hall.

In the evening there will be a public entertainment in Assembly hall with a short address by Rev. Melvin S. Nash and music by the members of the Weber Concert Company of Boston, composed of a male quartet assisted by Miss Evelyn Blair, soprano; Mrs. Edith MacGregor Woods, contralto; and Mrs. Grace Sanborn Cole, reader. The celebration will continue through the week.

The reception committee consists of Mrs. Lewis B. Howe, Miss Edith S. Mann, Miss Ada I. West, Mrs. Josephine Shepherd, Mrs. George E. Lewis, Miss Dorothy LeFurgey, Mrs. Grace Henderson, Mrs. Wadsworth Chandler, Miss Mary Oldham, Miss Florina M. Collamore, Miss Ethel Graham, Mrs. Walter Kilbrith, John M. Monroe, Harris N. Ramadell, Lawrence I. Gardner, Dr. O. W. Charles, W. W. Bryant, H. F. Bryant, Mrs. O. W. Charles, Mrs. Grace Calder, Mrs. Arthur W. Gorham and Mrs. J. S. Chase.

The old town abounds in historical points of interest. The Kings highway, now the Boston automobile road, was used for years by the old stage coaches between Boston and Plymouth, and the old tavern, where the passengers secured refreshments, still remains and was occupied by the late Hon. Frank P. Arnold. Several of the houses of the town antedate its incorporation. The "pond" still remains, a relic of the old days.

The town is noted for its excellent roads, and in spite of the fact that very little manufacturing is carried on, the assessed valuation is \$950,000. The population is 1350. The shores of its ponds provide accommodation for many summer visitors.

Visitors are taking advantage of sight seeing trips to the old pond, where the cattle were formerly herded and to the house of the Rev. Gad Hitchcock, as well as other places of historical interest in the vicinity.

The first move to incorporate as a town began in 1711 and it was opposed by the inhabitants of Duxbury proper, who finally yielded when certain rich farms in the present village of West Duxbury were ceded to them. A petition was presented to the General Court at Boston, asking the incorporation of certain districts in Plymouth colony as a new town to be called Brookfield. The town was not incorporated under that name, however, but as Pembroke on March 21, 1712. The first clerk and chairman of the first board of selectmen was

LESS WHISTLING BY CAPE CANAL ENGINES ASSURED

In the suit of summer residents on Buzzards Bay against the Cape Cod Construction Company, and the Furst-Clark Construction company, to restrain them from doing dredging work until the fall because the operations disturb and interfere with their sleep at night, W. H. Hitchcock as master filed a report in the superior court yesterday. He finds that in the operation of the dredger Kennedy at night the noise is so great as to interfere with the comfort of several of the complainants.

"I find that in connection with this work," says the master, "there has been unnecessary and unreasonable amount of whistling both by the tugs and the dredgers. Much of the whistling by dredgers, can, however, be eliminated by the use of lights and other signals."

"All the whistling for the purpose of waking up scow men is unnecessary and can be eliminated. To the latter statement the chief engineer of the company agrees and has promised to insist upon a reform in that particular."

HAITI-DOMINICAN TROUBLE RUMORED

WASHINGTON—War is threatened on the Haitian-Dominican frontier, according to despatches received at the state department on Monday from Henry W. Furness, the American minister to Haiti.

The news comes coincident with reports that inept revolutions threaten both these countries.

It is thought that the armed clash on the border may be receiving encouragement from both the Haitian and Dominican governments in the belief that it will prove a remedy against domestic troubles.

Last reports indicate that both the Dominicans and Haitians are massing troops on the frontier. The Haitian government has ordered 3000 soldiers to occupy the frontier to prevent any occupation of Haitian territory by Dominican forces.

LARGE CATCH ON HER FIRST TRIP

Completing her first trip as a fishing vessel, the former yacht Aloha, now called the Heroine, arrived at T wharf today with 8200 pounds of haddock, 800 cusk, 500 hake, 300 cod. She sails from Staten Island, N. Y., and her skipper, Capt. George P. Steel, said she would make 15 knots an hour.

She now is equal to the steam trawlers plying out of T wharf, for her power gives her reliable speed, and she is equipped like a beam trawler. The Heroine is 200 feet long, 27 feet beam and 10 feet deep. When known as the Aloha, she was commanded by Capt. A. S. James.

FIRST LIBRARY IN UTAH

DESERET, Utah—The first library in Utah was brought to the valley in 1851 from Iowa by Elijah H. Maxfield of Lyman, Utah, says the Deseret News. The trip with the books, which were consigned to Dr. John M. Bernhisel, was by ox team from Zanesville, O.

A Barker and four of that name appear upon the roll of original grantees. From the beginning the herring industry has been prominent. Many laws cover the town books regulating the fishing industry in the town. Even today the people are granted certain rights in catching of fish from the weirs that are not accorded to other people.

Progressives Open Second Day's Session

THEODORE ROOSEVELT OUTLINES PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW PARTY

(Continued from page one)

to attempt to speak. But Kate Sunderland of Los Angeles the woman who had sent the handkerchief to Colonel Roosevelt came forward and with the assistance of a policeman and two newspapers was helped onto the platform. Mr. Roosevelt greeted her warmly.

After 30 minutes of cheering Mr. Beveridge tried to quiet the crowd with a few raps of his gavel, but only succeeded in stirring up more noise. Meyer Lissner of California carried the bear pole of California upon the stage and then followed a procession of women, all of whom were greeted with a typical Roosevelt handshake.

It was both the delegates and the gallery that were doing the cheering and every time that Mr. Beveridge tried to get order he was driven back to his seat by a wave of cheers. Throughout the entire demonstration the cheering was steady and continuous.

Senator Funk of Illinois, the candidate of the Progressives for Governor, mounted the platform amid cheers.

Colonel Roosevelt discussed all of the leading issues and declared that the new party will aim for really representative government, social and industrial justice to wage workers, control of the trusts, policies by the people, national currency legislation, woman's suffrage, the initiative and referendum, a national law for presidential primaries, election of United States senators by popular vote, publicity of campaign contributions, means to get rid of incompetent judges and other principles which are declared.

[Colonel Roosevelt's address may be found on pages 7 and 14.]

The negro delegate question continued to be a problem when the delegates reassembled today. The resolutions committee, to which was entrusted preparation of the party declaration worked a good portion of last night with the problem, and went back to work early today. It finally left several of the planks to a sub-committee which consulted with Colonel Roosevelt and framed the planks over which there was no contention. The sessions were public and every one who called was given a hearing.

The hope was generally expressed that the platform would be short, although it also was realized that as it was to be modeled on the declaration of Colonel Roosevelt made today it would be impossible to make it the 1000 word document that many of the leaders would like to have it. It was said to be certain, however, that it would declare for expert revision of the tariff, the Roosevelt plan of trust regulation, an honest enforceable plan of employers liability and workmen's compensation, radical conservation of natural resources, the settlement by the adult men and women of each state of the suffrage question, a strong army and navy, reform of the courts and laws which would make more easy the rule of the people. The minimum wage, child labor, workmen's insurance an old age pensions also were to have attention.

It was expected the committee would confer with Colonel Roosevelt tonight regarding the platform and at that conference the final touches would be placed on the document. The vice presidential situation took on more interest today. The real candidates are Gov. Hiram Johnson of California, Judge Ben Lindsey, who rejected overtures to make him United States senator from Colorado if he would remain in the Democratic party, and John Parker of New Orleans.

The Progressive leaders say that the suffrage plank in their platform will be one of their strongest vote getters taken in connection with the social betterment proposals.

Roosevelt leaders are expressing their gratification over enlisting the help of Jane Addams. It was said that pressure was brought to bear upon Miss Addams by both Democratic and Republican supporters to keep from the contest.

There are 34 women in the convention entitled to vote. Aside from Miss Addams, they include Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth of Hull House, Chicago; Miss Harriet Drier, Miss Frances E. Keller and Miss Isabel Morrison, all of New York; Mrs. Richard Washburn Child and Miss Helen Temple of Massachusetts; Mrs. C. D. Blaney of California and Mrs. F. Evans of Utah.

The convention hall was as slow in filling up today as on yesterday. The resolutions committee continued its work on the platform up to the hour of starting the convention in an effort to secure a tersely worded working document.

Three planks dealing with the negro question were under consideration. It was agreed that the platform solution of this problem would be along the lines laid down by Colonel Roosevelt in his recent letter dealing with the negro question.

The Ohio delegates in caucus decided the question of a complete state ticket "was up to the Progressives back home." It was decided that a state convention should be called.

The New York delegates, headed by a brass band, marched into the hall at 11:55 and paraded the aisle. They were followed by the other state delegations that participated in the march from the street. George W. Perkins was elected national committeeman at the meeting of the New Yorkers. Amos Pinchot

ROOSEVELT TO OPEN FOR PROGRESSIVES IN RHODE ISLAND

(Continued from page one)

tive present from each of the six states it was decided to organize the delegation from each rather than form a single New England organization.

At the meeting of the Massachusetts delegates Frank A. Morrill of Norwood was elected chairman. Mrs. Grace Johnson of Cambridge was elected secretary. Miss Alice Carpenter of Brookline was chosen to represent the Bay state on the committee on resolutions, which is to prepare the platform of the convention. Jeremiah J. McCarthy was put on the committee to notify the presidential nominee and Col. Thomas F. Doherty on the committee to notify the vice-presidential nominee.

Norman Marshall of Newton was made a member of the committee on permanent organization. Matthew Hale was elected national committeeman.

Other state delegations from New England organized as follows:

Maine—Chairman, Judge Enoch Foster, Portland; secretary, John E. Taylor, Skowhegan; credentials committee, E. A. Rodgers, Brunswick; committee to notify the nominee for President, Thomas Hawkins, Rockland; notify nominee for Vice-President, George Mayor, Foxcroft; permanent organization, Mayor Foxcroft, Rodgers, Brunswick and Alfred J. Sweet, Lewiston.

Rhode Island—Edwin Tuttle, permanent organization, E. M. Harris; committee on rules, Edwin T. Tuttle; resolution, Ex-Governor Garvin; credentials, Dr. Mitchell; notify nominee for President, Ex-Governor Garvin; notify nominee for Vice-President, Dr. Harris.

New Hampshire—Chairman, D. C. E. Remick; committee on credentials, William Savacool; committee on rules, Willis C. Buxton; committee on resolutions, Daniel C. Remick; committee on permanent organization, Oliver P. Hussey; national committeeman, William Savacool.

Vermont—Chairman, Charles H. Thompson; committee on credentials, Benjamin A. Hummer; committee on rules, E. F. Hunt; committee on resolutions, Frank P. Howard; committee on permanent organization, F. B. Pope; national committeeman, Charles H. Thompson.

Connecticut—Chairman, Herbert Knox Smith; vice-chairman, Yandell Henderson; committee on credentials, Henry E. Stoddard; committee on rules, W. A. Heide; committee on resolutions, Herbert Knox Smith; committee on permanent organization, Yandell Henderson; national committeeman, Joseph W. Alsup; nominee to notify presidential nominee, W. W. Lowerie.

Roger G. Sherman of Lexington, Mass., and Chicago, will tender a banquet to the Massachusetts delegation tomorrow evening at the Illinois Athletic Club. Mr. Sherman is a descendant of Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and is supporting Colonel Roosevelt for President.

The 49 delegates from Connecticut are finding some difficulty in occupying the 14 seats that have been assigned to them at the Coliseum. Connecticut is entitled to seven votes in the convention and sent 49 delegates to cast one-seventh vote apiece.

STANLEY BILL IS SAID TO REGULATE

NEW YORK—Robert R. Reed, associated with Chairman Stanley, in drafting the trust dissolution bill, says: "This bill applies the principle of the John Sharp Williams bill to the Steel Trust. This principle is not only endorsed by the Democratic platform, but has the effective support of Republicans as representative as Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Cummins. The former, while preferring federal incorporation, does, I believe, recognize that it is now academic, and has publicly stated that the Williams bill is the most practical alternative."

"The Stanley bill emphasizes the fact that complete disintegration is possible without destroying business units or business efficiency, and without continuing the common control of nominal competitors. It is the answer to the Roosevelt plea for regulated monopoly, a plea that must be met if freedom of any kind is to remain in industry and finance."

MARQUETTE OVER DAY LATE

More than a day late the Red Star liner Marquette arrived this afternoon from Antwerp with 84 cabin passengers and considerable cargo.

nominated Oscar Straus in opposition, but the diplomat declined to be a candidate. The selection of Mr. Perkins was then made unanimous.

Following the delegations came the major portion of the crowd, hundreds having joined in the parade and others crowding into the hall as the delegates took their seats.

Colonel Roosevelt spent the morning in his rooms with Mrs. Roosevelt. They received a number of callers among whom were a large number of suffragists including Miss Jane Addams.

Negro Progressives here from Arkansas met today and decided to call on Colonel Roosevelt and his managers and ask for a final ruling on the new party's stand on the negro question. Up to the time the colonel left for the Coliseum they did not have a chance to make their plea.

TENTATIVE PLATFORM ATTACKED BY LEADERS

CHICAGO—The committee on platform of the national Progressive convention got into a contest soon after organization was perfected Monday night.

It was apparent from the first that the platform probably could not be completed before late Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. It is due to go to the convention Wednesday afternoon.

After full discussion in the general committee the plan of the leaders tonight was to appoint a sub-committee of seven to confer with Colonel Roosevelt and to work out the platform with him.

The idea will be to condense into short planks the various ideas to be outlined to the convention today. It was said tonight that practically all the progressiveness in Colonel Roosevelt's speech will be adopted in the platform.

Soon after the committee met the draft of a tentative platform was presented by a group of leaders in the new movement. The draft was said to express the combined ideas of Dean Lewis

of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, Dean Kirchway of the law school of Columbia university, Gifford Pinchot, Chester Rowell of California, Charles McCarthy of the legislative reference bureau at the University of Wisconsin, Med'l McCormick of Chicago, James R. Garfield of Ohio and other close personal friends of Colonel Roosevelt.

It required an hour and a half to read the tentative platform and a dozen members of the committee attacked it. William Dudley Foulke of Indiana declared that the platform should be shortened to one quarter its length.

Hugh T. Halbert of Minnesota took the floor as soon as Mr. Foulke had finished his criticism. He called the platform verbose and pedantic.

Miss Alice G. Carpenter of Boston, named by the Massachusetts delegation as a member of the committee on platform, is said to be the first woman to fill such a place at a national political convention.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS NAMED

CHICAGO—This is the committee on resolutions which will report to the Progressive party convention:

ALABAMA—W. R. Fairley.
ARIZONA—Dwight Heard.
ARKANSAS—A. E. Fowler.
CALIFORNIA—Chester H. Rowell.
COLORADO—Isaac N. Stevens.
CONNECTICUT—Herbert Knox Smith.
DELAWARE—George B. Hynson.
GEORGIA—George W. Brown.
IDAHO—J. M. Ingerson.
ILLINOIS—Charles E. Merriam.
INDIANA—William B. Foulke.
IOWA—James A. Smith.
KANSAS—William Allen White.
KENTUCKY—John J. Sullivan.
LOUISIANA—John M. Parker.
MAINE—John E. Taylor.
MASSACHUSETTS—Miss Alice Carpenter.
MARYLAND—Charles R. Schlem.
MICHIGAN—Sydney Vessellus.
MINNESOTA—Hugh T. Halbert.
MISSISSIPPI—J. H. Cooke.
MONTANA—Joseph M. Dixon.
NEBRASKA—Arthur G. Way.
NEVADA—S. Sumnerfield.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Daniel C. Remick.
NEW JERSEY—George L. Record.
NEW MEXICO—M. C. Debra.
NEW YORK—Miguel A. Otero.
NORTH CAROLINA—William S. Pearson.
NORTH DAKOTA—Silver Serungard.
OHIO—King D. Knapp.
OKLAHOMA—J. H. Ralls.
OREGON—J. P. Hughes.
PENNSYLVANIA—William Draper Lewis.
RHODE ISLAND—Lucius F. C. Garvin.
SOUTH DAKOTA—A. L. Sonn.
TENNESSEE—Cecil A. Lyon.
TEXAS—J. M. McCormick.
UTAH—Joseph L. Lewinsohn.
VERMONT—Frank P. Howard.
VIRGINIA—C. B. Strouse.
WASHINGTON—George C. Corbaley.
WEST VIRGINIA—Andrew J. Stone.
WISCONSIN—Wheeler P. Bloodgood.
WYOMING—John J. Carey.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—John Callan O'Loughlin.

MR. KELIHER OUT FOR CANDIDACY OF MR. PELLETIER

Former Congressman John A. Keliher announced his support of District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier as a candidate against Governor Foss for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. In a statement relative to his position in the contest Mr. Keliher says that District Attorney Pelletier did not enter the race until the Governor had announced that he would not be a candidate for a third term. Mr. Pelletier is characterized as being "in perfect accord with the national Democratic platform."

Among the first of the congressional candidates to file nomination papers is Senator Charles S. Chase of Dighton, who seeks the office now held by Congressman William S. Greene of Fall River. Mr. Greene is a candidate for reelection.

Joseph C. Plouffe of Ware, a member of the Democratic state committee, is being boomed by a number of leading Democrats as the Democratic nominee for auditor on the state ticket.

Former Representative Louis F. R. Langelier of Quincy has entered the fight for the senatorial Republican nomination in the first Norfolk district against Representative Roger Wolcott of Milton. Representative Langelier is chairman of the Quincy Republican city committee and served four years in the city council.

W. C. RUSSELL IS CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. SCHARTON

William R. Scharton began the cross-examination of William C. Russell this afternoon before Gilbert A. A. Pevey, master in the Russell will case hearing at East Cambridge courthouse, asking in detail questions as to the boyhood days of Daniel Blake Russell, before he left his Melrose home.

"By agreement of Mr. Pevey and the counsel it was decided today that there would be no further sessions after Friday afternoon until Sept. 4. Beginning tomorrow there will be two sessions daily for the rest of the week, the morning session from 10 to 1 and the afternoon session from 2 to 4."

The forenoon was taken up by the direct examination of Attorney Ferdinand C. Almy, one of the executors of the estate, who testified that he did not mention "Dakota Dan's" name to William C. Russell until after he had seen "Dakota Dan." Mr. Pevey refused to admit as evidence, or to read for his own information, a letter written to Mr. Almy in July, 1909, in which Mary Rousseau claims that "Dakota Dan's" name is Rousseau and that he is her brother.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEN ARE APPOINTED

CHICAGO—The following are the members of the new party's national committee who have been reported up to date by their states:

ALABAMA—Joseph O. Thompson.
ARIZONA—J. H. H. Cochran.
ARKANSAS—H. K. Cochran.
CALIFORNIA—Chester H. Rowell.
COLORADO—Ben B. Lindsey.
CONNECTICUT—Joseph W. Alsup.
DELAWARE—Louis A. Drexler.
GEORGIA—C. W. McClure.
IDAHO—P. Monroe Smuck.
INDIANA—Rudolph B. Leeds.
IOWA—John J. Sullivan.
KANSAS—William Allen White.
KENTUCKY—Leslie C. Hale.
LOUISIANA—Pearl Wight.
MAINE—Halbert P. Gardner.
MASSACHUSETTS—Matthew Hale.
MARYLAND—E. C. Carrington Jr.
MICHIGAN—Henry M. Wallace.
MINNESOTA—Hugh T. Halbert.
MISSISSIPPI—Will H. Walker.
MISSOURI—B. E. Fridge.
MONTANA—Joseph M. Dixon.
NEBRASKA—Nathan Merriam.
NEVADA—P. P. Flanagan.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—William Savacool.
NEW JERSEY—John Franklin Fort.
NEW MEXICO—Miguel A. Otero.
NEW YORK—George W. Perkins.
NORTH CAROLINA—J. N. Williamson Jr.
NORTH DAKOTA—Silver Serungard.
OHIO—King D. Knapp.
OKLAHOMA—George C. Priestley.
OREGON—Henry W. Coe.
RHODE ISLAND—Edwin H. Tuttle.
SOUTH DAKOTA—R. S. Vesey.
TENNESSEE—G. Tom Taylor.
TEXAS—Cecil A. Lyon.
UTAH—Moroni Heiner.
VERMONT—Charles H. Thompson.
VIRGINIA—Thomas L. Moore.
W. VIRGINIA—William M. O. Dawson.
WASHINGTON—George C. Corbaley.
WEST VIRGINIA—Andrew J. Stone.
WISCONSIN—Wheeler P. Bloodgood.
WYOMING—John J. Carey.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE TICKET IS INDORSED

CHICAGO—At a caucus of Pennsylvania delegates to the Progressive national convention today the Progressive candidates for all state offices in Pennsylvania were indorsed. All the executive candidates who pledge support to the Progressive platform adopted at the Harrisburg convention receive indorsement and all the candidates for Congress who will promise to stand by the Progressive platform.

A special committee consisting of William Flinn, L. N. Mitchell, John T. Murphy, Guy B. Mayo, M. W. Meyers, and Charles Landis will confer with Colonel Roosevelt at 5 o'clock this afternoon relative to Mr. Flinn's plan to throw the Progressive strength to all the Progressives on the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania.

SHOWS MODEL OF AN OCEAN LINER

James A. Burns, traveling agent of the Cunard line, leaves here today with the 12 foot model of the Laconia, which arrived last Wednesday on board the steamship Franconia from Liverpool. The model was taken carefully from the steamer and loaded on a motor truck, which conveyed it to the Casino at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island.

Mr. Burns is to exhibit the model there before bringing it to Boston, where it is to be shown in one of the big department stores. The model is perfect in every detail of the big vessel, which, with the Franconia, sister ship, is the largest vessel running to Boston harbor.

BILL IS AIMED TO CURB POWER OF PATENTEES

WASHINGTON—Declaring that the patent laws as at present construed by the United States supreme court give owners of patented articles such an "unreasonable control" over the resale of unpatented accessories that "a commission merchant can fix the retail price of eggs by delivering them to the grocery man in a patented crate," Representative Oldfield of Arkansas today reported from the patents committee a bill to prevent such practices.

The measure would wipe out the patent suppression practices which Mr. Oldfield said are used by combinations of capital to suppress competition. A compulsory license law is proposed. A court of patent appeals is also created by the bill.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS NAMED ON FIRST DAY OF THE CONVENTION

CHICAGO—When the Progressive national convention adjourned Monday afternoon all the regular business of the first day's session had been transacted.

Temporary officers of the convention, as finally announced, were, in addition to the chairman:

General secretary, O. K. Davis, Washington, D. C.
Chief assistant secretary, Wilson Brooks, Chicago, Ill.

Assistant secretaries, William Allen White, Emporia, Kas.; Judson C. Weliver, Washington; John Callan O'Loughlin, Chicago; George E. Miller, Detroit; Angus McSweeney, Phila.; E. A. Dickson, Los Angeles; Harry J. Haskell, Kansas City; Edward B. Clark, Chicago; C. F. Connolly, New York; George Odell, New York; Charles C. Hart, Spokane.

Sergeant-at-arms, Colonel Chauncey Dewey, Illinois; with Capt. Granville Fortescue, assistant chief sergeant-at-arms.

Official recorder, G. Russell Leonard. Reading clerks, Henry E. Cochem, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. H. Gregory, Jr., Key West, Fla.

The rules of the House of Representatives, amended in many particulars, were presented as the rules of the convention. They were adopted without debate.

A new rule barring contested delegates from voting on any question before the convention was included in the amendments and was greeted with cheers.

The roll of states was then called for the naming of the members of the various committees.

The roll had proceeded as far as California when a motion was carried to dispense with further reading, the state delegations sending their lists to the desk.

James R. Garfield of Ohio was recognized and moved the appointment of a committee to invite Colonel Roosevelt to appear at the convention at noon today to deliver an address and also to escort him to the Coliseum. The motion was seconded. Chairman Beveridge declared that the ayes "seemed" to have it and it was so ordered. The committee named was as follows:

E. A. VanValkenburg, Pennsylvania; Oscar S. Straus, New York; J. Franklin Fort, New Jersey; John M. Parker, Louisiana; Miles Poindexter, Washington; Leslie Combs, Kentucky; Julian Harris, Georgia; M. O. Dawson, West Virginia; J. N. Williamson, Jr., North Carolina; George E. Watkins, Michigan; Nicholas Bielenberg, Montana; Chester H. Rowell, California; Joseph R. Baldwin, Maryland; Ben B. Lindsey, Colorado; John L. Stevens, Iowa.

"The proposed 'experience meeting' with brief speeches from representatives of the various states, proposed for the late afternoon, was postponed and at 3:37 p. m. adjournment was taken until noon today."

The adoption of the platform and the nomination of presidential and vice presidential candidates will come Wednesday, followed by adjournment that evening.

KANSAS VOTING FOR ELECTORS

TOPEKA, Kan.—At the primaries today both parties are naming candidates for United States senator, for Congress and a full state ticket. Presidential electors also will be chosen. There is interest in the contest for Republican electors because of the recent decision of the United States supreme court permitting the names of electors who have announced their preference for Theodore Roosevelt to be entered under the head of Republican pending decision by a full court.

For United States senator four Democrats are in the field: Hugh P. Farrelly, T. L. Bond, S. H. Allen, and W. H. Thompson. Of the present Congressional delegation, the following have no opposition: Joseph Taggart, F. S. Jackson, R. R. Rees, L. D. Young, George A. Neeley, and Victor Murdock.

BROOKLINE'S TAX STILL UNDECIDED

Brookline's tax rate, which it is expected will be \$12, was discussed today when two of the assessors met. No action was taken, as the chairman, Charles H. Stearns, was not present. Another meeting will be held tomorrow.


Last Saturday a majority of the board had practically decided upon \$12 per \$1000 as the rate. When the board first met it is understood \$13 was the rate aimed at by at least two members. The rate was reduced to \$12.20 and later scaled down to \$12.10.

Daniel A. Daley favored an even lower rate. He said Monday that he favored a reduction in the overlay.

Charles A. Bowditch, the third assessor, believes the rate will go over \$12.

FIFTY ESCAPE AT FIRE

Fifty persons were notified by a woman that the Fairmount house, Hyde Park, in which they resided, was on fire early today, and escaped. Four women were taken down ladders from the attic.



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Absolutely Correct
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FLORIDA DELEGATES ARE REJECTED BY CREDENTIALS BOARD

CHICAGO—The contesting negro delegations from Florida and Mississippi to the Progressive national convention, unsent by the provisional national committee, took their cases before the newly appointed committee on credentials Monday night.

The committee met at the Coliseum and decided to hold open sessions. Frank Knox of Michigan, former Republican state chairman, was elected chairman. A blanket resolution was passed, seating the delegates from all states where no contests were reported.

James Wickersham, delegate in Congress from Alaska, and O. P. Hubbard of Alaska, both of whom claimed to have been the regularly chosen delegates to the Republican national convention in this city last June, but were rejected, appeared and asked to be recognized as delegates to the Progressive gathering.

The committee decided to seat them and to leave it for the convention to determine whether or not they should have votes. There is also a question as to whether the District of Columbia and Hawaii should have a voting voice in the new party's councils.

The Ohio contest, involving a local contest in Cincinnati, was passed, and the committee took up the Florida cases. Forty-five minutes were allowed each side.

H. L. Anderson, provisional national committeeman from Florida and head of the white delegation from that state, charged in his argument to the committee that the Taft organization in the Republican party was responsible for the negro contests.

After a prolonged debate the credentials committee finally voted to reject both the white and black contesting delegations from Florida.

Julius P. Mitchell of Rhode Island and Dr. George L. Canon of New Jersey, attacked the methods pursued in selecting the Florida white delegation. Finally they said they were willing to compromise to secure harmony.

By a vote of 38 to 4 the white delegation was thrown out and then by a viva voce vote the resolution of the provisional national committee throwing out both delegations was adopted.

The Mississippi cases next were called and the decision ruling out the negro contestants was upheld.

GOVERNOR WILSON BUSY AT TRENTON

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson started early today on a 50 mile automobile jaunt to Trenton for his weekly visit to the capitol. Besides putting in a busy morning on state affairs he expected to receive a delegation of 100 Delaware Democrats headed by Willard L. Saulsbury, national committeeman, and to hold a conference with Gov. Emmett O'Neil of Alabama. The Governor plans to leave Trenton for Seagirt about 5 o'clock.

MISS ABBOT IN "ROBIN HOOD"

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Miss Bessie Abbot, the American opera soprano, sang at the Apollo theater tonight as Maid Marian in the DeKoven opera company's production of "Robin Hood." Others in the cast were Miss Florence Wickham, Walter Hyde, Edwin Stevens and Mme. Pauline Hall.

FRENCH SEAMEN GO BACK

A Paris dispatch to the Boston Financial News says that the seamen's union, discouraged by the strikers' resumption of work at Havre today called its strike off at all other ports.

RHODE ISLAND TO HOLD REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OCT. 6

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Oct. 6 was today selected as the date of the Republican state convention and the three congressional district conventions. The decision was reached by the state central committee at a meeting held at the summer home of Charles A. Wilson, its chairman, at Warwick.

More than 300 Republicans of the state were entertained by General Wilson at a champagne and afterwards addresses on current political topics were made. Among the prominent guests were former Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Senator Henry F. Lippitt, George Peabody Wetmore and Congressman George V. Utter.

The meeting did not open the fall campaign although its nature was strictly political. The name of Judge LeBaron B. Colt of the United States district court, sitting at Boston, was prominently mentioned as the candidate of the party for United States senator to succeed Senator Wetmore, who is to retire March 4.

OROZCO URGES ALL TO LEAVE JUAREZ

(By the United Press.)
JUAREZ, Mex.—About to evacuate Juarez, General Orozco, the rebel leader announced today that he will no longer be responsible for protecting the city either from federal or other rebels. He advised all who do not accompany him to seek safety in some other place.

FRENCH COOPERATION SOUGHT

A Paris dispatch to the Boston News Bureau says that in a notable interview in Paris Herr Kiderlen-Waechter, German foreign minister, expressed a plea for closer relations between France and Germany and uttered his regret that there were certain points relating to northern Africa upon which the two countries could not agree. After expressing his regret that minor differences of opinion between the two powers existed, he said: "But the entente cordiale is possible on many points, particularly with regard to the attitude of continental powers toward Turkey."

MRS. WELD SUES BOSTON LAWYER

Mrs. Kate de Rosset Woodbury Weld, of Dry Tortugas, and her two daughters, Renell Gordon Moretti of Geneva, Switzerland, and Alice Astute of Rome, brought a bill in the supreme court today against Herbert L. Harding, a lawyer of this city, asking that he be removed as trustee under an indenture of trust made by Arthur Gordon Weld, and that he account for payments made out of the trust fund.

AMUSEMENTS

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BLUE FLAG
to NORUMBEGA

Autumn—Mats 3.30
Days 8.15
Opens Daily 10 A.M.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE BLOUSE

Voile, trimmed with dotted net and lace

THIS charming blouse combines a number of the latest features of fashion. The material is embroidered voile trimmed with dotted net and lace. The main portion of the blouse is all in one piece without seams on the shoulders and the sleeves are of the "set-in" sort and are finished at the elbows with lace frills. The neck is cut round.

The trimming portions are of the net and are exceedingly graceful. They are arranged over the front of the blouse and are extended down the back. At the waist line they are held in place by a belt of black satin and below that point, they form a postilion. Both front and back ends of these trimming portions are finished with the lace. The front edges are lapped over a panel of the plain material and are held together by a large black button. A row of tiny black buttons is set down the center of this panel. The closing is made invisibly at the back.

The blouse can be combined with a skirt of the same material to make a most attractive costume.

Almost any pretty material could be utilized for the model. It is shown in the small front view made of white satin and all-over lace with high neck and long sleeves and without the trimming portions. This treatment is very effective and for the cooler season, will be desirable. Taffeta would be equally attractive treated in this way and foulard could be combined with messaline in solid color to make a very good effect.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide with 1½ yards of net 27 or 36 inches



wide, 2¼ yards of lace 3 inches wide and ¾ yard of material 18 inches wide for the front panel.

The pattern (7523) cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

COMBINATION HOME IN A FLAT

Idea carried out in New York by a southern woman

A SOUTHERN woman with a small income wished to live in New York, where her son was entering upon his business career. She wanted to avoid a boarding house life and to have a real home, and she thought out a plan by which she secured her wish. It was not the idea itself but her method of carrying it out which brought success.

She knew the high rentals charged for apartments. She also knew she was a good housekeeper. Likewise she knew several young women who were supporting themselves through literary work—two of them in magazine offices, one on a newspaper and another a novelist.

When she wrote to them she found that they were more eager to exchange their boarding house existence for membership in any apartment home she might establish. They agreed to pay the same rates as at their boarding places, from \$11 to \$14 a week.

In her house hunting the southern woman expected to select a flat different from the usual type of a long hall with rooms on one side of it; but she found that the modern flats arranged more like a house were either too far up town for business people or else the rent was too high, says the New York Sun.

After several weeks of house hunting she finally decided upon a flat of eight rooms, one large floor of an old brownstone house remodeled. It was off Fifth avenue well downtown. As the rent was higher than she had counted on she realized she must utilize every room toward making expenses, denying herself even the pleasure of a general living room. Therefore she equipped all the rooms and kitchen in such a way that they could be used as both sleeping and sitting rooms.

The general effect of the furnishings is of willow and chintz with sprightly chairs and a sense of ease and comfort throughout the place. The davenport and couch beds are not only comfortable but also presentable. The dressing table and the tier of box drawers in the frame are chintz covered and the useful Vassar box settee needs no disguise. Then there is in every room a desk or a writing table with drawers and shelves. To slip under the bed couches are long dress boxes on rollers with folding covers.

As this apartment is not of the uptown new type of moderate priced flats in which the rooms are merely stalls, there is space for the furniture and for people as well, also for a screen if desired. From the South she brought with her

ELECTRIC BAKERY

During recent years many new devices for mixing dough and making loaves of bread have been invented in various parts of the world, but the latest and doubtless the most complete device of this character is an electric bakery installed in the city of Glasgow, where the flour and other materials are weighed and measured and the entire mixing and baking processes are automatically done by electricity. Experts declare the product a success. It is as fine bread as can be produced by other methods and time, materials and labor are saved. It is predicted that we may expect more of our money in the future by reason of the saving effected.—Philadelphia North American.

HANDY TAPE

If a roll of inch wide tape is kept on hand a great deal of time may be saved, says an exchange. It is a strong, easily applied binding for the armholes of waists and similar garments, serves to strengthen belts and is invaluable for mending fringes in many ordinary cotton garments. It can be used speedily and without bulky seams.

CABBAGE AS FIXED IN TUSCANY

Beans cooked with onion and tomato

APPENDED are some household recipes collected in Tuscany:

Cabbage Cream—Cut up a cabbage and boil. Boil a little white-wine vinegar in a saucepan, put in two well-beaten eggs, three quarters of a pint of cream and a little butter. Mix well; when boiling add salt and pepper and pour over cabbage. Serve cold.

Cabbage Salad—Cut the heart of a white cabbage and one half a head of celery into shreds. Boil one half a tea-cup of vinegar with one tablespoonful of butter, add one tablespoonful of sugar, salt and pepper, and put in the cabbage, but do not let it boil. Beat up two eggs, mix in one cupful of hot milk and boil to a custard. Then put cabbage into salad bowl, pour over custard and mix well. Keep on ice till wanted.

Red Cabbage—Remove outer leaves and cut into pieces. Melt four ounces of

butter in pan and when brown, throw in cabbage with a little salt, three table-spoons white-wine vinegar and a chopped onion. Cover pan and put on slow fire for an hour.

Red Cabbage—Red cabbage is also good, put into boiling water for 15 minutes, then dried and put in pan with four ounces butter, chopped onion, one bay leaf, two cloves and salt and pepper. Boil slowly for half an hour, stirring often. Take out bay leaf, add more butter and serve hot.

Roman Broad Beans—Chop up 1 small onion and four or five sage leaves and fry brown in butter. Put in one quart young shelled beans, cover with boiling water and stew over a very slow fire for 20 minutes. Add strained juice of six tomatoes or some tomato conserve, with salt and pepper. Add boiling water when necessary and stir often. Stew for 20 or 25 minutes.

TRIED RECIPES

ROAST PARTRIDGES

AFTER preparing four birds lay them in weak salt and water for half an hour, then wipe dry with a soft cloth and rub with very little salt and pepper inside and out; brown some fine bread crumbs, add to them fresh butter, salt and pepper, grated rind and juice of one lemon; stuff the bird well with this; then sew up with fine cotton; cover them front and back with thin slices of bacon, tying it round them with a twine string; put in a pan with a cup of hot water, cover closely and let them cook for half an hour; then remove the cover and the slips of bacon and brown them well for about 20 minutes. For the gravy, rub together a tablespoonful of flour and one of butter, add this to gravy in pan and stir till it thickens; after pouring the gravy in the boat add a tiny dash of cayenne and a spoonful of lemon juice.

CANVAS BACK DUCK (FOR TWO DUCKS)

Peel all the yellow rind from the outside of two lemons and put a lemon inside of each duck and let it remain while ducks are hanging; this will remove any possibility of the fishy taste that is often perceptible in wild fowl. Wipe carefully with a dry cloth and rub inside and outside with a little pepper and salt; lay in a pan with a cup of water; cook from 15 to 20 minutes in a hot oven, basting carefully and as soon as they begin to cook dredge with flour; take the heads, livers, hearts and necks and simmer in a cup of water till quite done; remove heads and necks and mince livers and hearts quite fine; add to them one tablespoonful of butter; grated rind and juice of one lemon, two tablespoonfuls of red currant jelly; add to gravy in pan; let all boil well together and serve very hot in a sauceboat.

GAME PIE

This is an old English recipe dating back to the colonies and yet it remains unequalled as a game dish for a hunter's dinner or breakfast. It is equally good hot or cold, but was generally served cold to the huntsmen who came from the hunt late in the evening and who had had a substantial breakfast before starting out with the hounds. Take six partridges, truss like chickens, season well with salt and pepper, a small teaspoonful each of cloves and mace, powdered fine, cut two pounds of lean veal and one of fat bacon into small pieces, put these into a stew pan with a quarter of a pound of butter, some shallots, parsley and thyme chopped together and just enough water to cover it; stew until quite tender, then season in the same manner as the partridges (omitting salt); strain and pound the meat in a tray or mortar till perfectly smooth; then mix the pulp with some of the liquor in which it has been boiled; have ready a rich pie crust; line a large deep dish, lay in it the partridges, then spread the forcemeat over them. A pound of truffles adds much to this pie, but may be left out. Cover the pie with a thick crust, closing well at the sides to prevent gravy from boiling out. Glaze the top with a well beaten egg and cut three slashes across it for the steam to escape. Bake slowly for about three hours in a moderate oven.—San Francisco Call.

Use strained solutions in clear, warm

PLEA FOR THE GARDEN PARTY

Simple and delightful method of entertaining

THE garden party, so long a favorite and charming form of entertainment in England and other countries over the sea, has for these many years been sadly out of fashion in America. It has been pushed aside for other amusements, and nowadays instead of moving over velvet terraces, gowned in flowing chiffons, feeding the peacocks, plucking the roses and indulging in quiet dignified pastimes we sit swathed in motor coats and veils, being borne at mad speed through dust and heat to a distant haven (the sole recommendation of which often is that it must be reached by motor) where we meet other figures out on equally futile excursions.

Change, motion, speed, these are the things that spell enjoyment in this century, says Vogue. We let fly the bird in our hand wildly to pursue his brother warbler in the bush.

The question is, have we done this too long to be able to enjoy quieter, saner amusements? Are we entirely spoiled for so sweet, so stately and picturesque a form of pleasure as the old, quaint garden party? Puzzle ever so long and deeply over the question of entertaining, you will find no way more graceful and attractive than this—to open house and grounds on some summer day to friends, so that they may roam at will to the full measure of gentle hospitality.

It is so easy, if one will but take the opportunity made ready to hand, to give an entertainment of real artistic merit. Your house, my lady, is spacious and good to look upon, your lawns are velvet and prettily sprinkled with light and shadows, your trees are tall and spreading to give a grateful shade, your flower beds are aglow with radiant colors and your hedges and stone walls rise high to shut all this in from the noisy world.

And a garden party, here and now, could be full of delightful surprises. There can be music on the lawn, dancing

on the grass under tall trees, retired nooks where refreshments are served, and many kinds of games. In the dining room a table is spread with dainties and a buffet overflowing with high piled fruits of the season, cold tea and chocolate, and innumerable little cakes and sandwiches and patisseries. Music comes from an orchestra in the house and another behind a clump of trees out on the lawn.

For the good pleasure of the guests may be provided several games, both pretty and interesting, and with just the necessary element of sport—such as tennis, court golf, croquet, the good old English game of bowls, ring toss and its newer French interpretation called "jeu de graces," and the ever delightful game of archery.

All of these games and dances offer a welcome opportunity for the wearing of the most charming gowns and hats. In fact, there is nothing in my lady's wardrobe, short of her most formal evening attire, that is too expensive, too elaborate, too delightfully and irresistibly "frou-frou" for the garden party.

At English garden parties men wear most formal attire, and this too would be an advantage here in America, for few are the opportunities we have of seeing our men in the dignified and becoming costume of afternoon.

This then is what a garden party may mean—lovely gowns, pretty dances, music, games—all against the background of a beautiful garden and a hospitable home. The American hostesses who will undertake to naturalize this charming English fete will receive in full measure the peculiarly gratifying reward of the entertainer who dares.

To boil a cracked egg add a teaspoonful of salt to the water; and it will cook without having any of the white come out.

LAUNDRY QUERIES ANSWERED

Washing colored and woolen fabrics

LAUNDRY questions are answered by L. Ray Belderson, B. S., of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, in Good Housekeeping, as follows:

"How can colored fabrics be washed without the loss of their color?" is asked. Colored clothes should not be soaked, or boiled. The washing should be done quickly with warm water and a mild white soap in solution. If the color is delicate—like lavender in dimities—the soap should be replaced by soap-bark, bran water, rice water, or cooked starch water.

Soap-bark—One cupful of soap-bark in two quarts of water. Cook for 20 minutes.

Bran water—One cupful of bran water in one quart of water. Cook for 20 minutes.

Use strained solutions in clear, warm

wash water. Wash rapidly one piece at a time. Do not use bluing with pinks, lavenders, greens, or yellows. Turn the wrong side out for starching and hang to dry with the wrong side out in a shady place.

"How can I set colors?" Use salt, vinegar and alum in the following proportions: To one gallon of water, one half of a cupful of vinegar, or two cupfuls of salt, or one tablespoonful of alum. Salt is usually best for blues, browns and reds; vinegar for pinks. To test for the best setting solution: Let a sample soak over night in a setting solution—then wash when it is dry. Drying after setting a color prevents it from fading. The effect of brine and vinegar is not lasting.

A woman asks for a method to keep woolen and flannel goods soft and to prevent them from shrinking. Wool is a fiber which is affected by rubbing, by the alkalinity of soap, which is used in the washing of other garments, and by changes of temperature. Therefore all waters used in washing and rinsing should be of the same temperature, preferably about 110 degrees Fahrenheit (or the heat that is comfortable when holding the hand in water). There should be no rubbing, as friction knots and shortens the wool fiber, and for this reason the washing should be done by sousing and squeezing. Wool is very often softened to the point of dissolving when it is treated with alkalies, such as washing soda, lye, or soda bleach. This definitely proves that woollens should not be washed with strong alkalies in the water or with soaps containing strong alkalies. Mild white soaps in solution—in jelly form—should be used. The following recipes have been found serviceable:

1.—Shave a cake of mild white soap into two quarts of cold water. Heat this at a low temperature until the soap is melted. This soap solution may be added to the wash water, using enough to make a good suds.

2.—One large bar of mild, white soap, three quarts of water, two tablespoonfuls of borax, one half of a cupful of wood alcohol. Shave the soap into the cold water and heat to the boiling point. When cold, add the borax and the alcohol.

The wringing should be done by squeezing or putting through a loose wringer. There should be no twisting. Woven fabrics like flannel shirts, petticoats, blouses, serge skirts and trousers, should be pulled in shape and hung straight to dry in a temperature as near 110 degrees as possible. Pull in shape several times during drying. Brushing will do much to comb out the woolen fiber. Knitted goods, such as sweaters, shawls, caps and gloves, should be laid in shape on a pad, and allowed to dry without hanging.

GOOD COOLER

Soak a brick in cold water, wrap it in a wet cloth and place in the shade. The evaporation of the water will keep the brick cold. Butter placed upon it will be kept as hard as though in a refrigerator, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping.

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PARIS PREPARING NEW MODES

Dense purple one of the coming colors

THE couturiers will now have a rest, writes a Paris correspondent of the New York Times. Their salons, used during the season for exhibition and fitting, will now be turned over to merchants who come with their goods, to designers who present their ideas on paper or in tiny dresses of tissue paper, showing just what the originator wishes to introduce or adopt, and things, which hum until the middle of August, when a few of the firms will have their autumn modes materialized and be ready for the public.

Mannequins have already been engaged for the approaching season, and now go every day for fittings, for since certain gowns will be worn by them, of course they must be there for all trials and experiments. This time is less trying than what it will be later on, when they put on and take off a dress 20 times a day. During this important period of showing clothes the mannequin must look her best, putting on the beautiful gowns as well as she knows how and entering the salon like a queen, with her stage trend and imposing stare, making every one feel that she is perhaps a princess in disguise.

Though all the houses declared at the beginning of March that they will launch nothing else for the season, they have been making cotton frocks and a few silks since the middle of May for summer buyers. The assertion is made for foreign traders who wish to feel that they are showing their clients what will be worn in Paris until the end of the season. The houses must of necessity make new models after two or three months, else there would be nothing but crushed rage to show buyers here. You may imagine that after a dress has been dunned, say, half a dozen times a day for two months steady, it will present no attraction and cannot hope to bring in an order. This is particularly the case with summer goods.

A color all the leading couturiers are going into ecstasies over is known as prunelle. It is a dense purple. They make silks of it, and voiles, and linens. They mention it if any woman wants something different from black and white. The tone is a rich one, and lovely in all fabrics, but it is a bit dark for summer.

Another dye that is to be worn at fashionable resorts is dark green. It is full of character, and shows up better than the prunelle. More than probably these dyes will influence autumn and winter dyes.

As a matter of fact, all dyes for the coming season have been determined long ago. No one knows except factories and couturiers what they will be. Those are secrets the French know how to keep. It is thought that Havana brown will be a good tone for autumn. Dark blues will not be so modish, having had

more than a reasonable run. As for the combination of black and white, only time will disclose what the couturiers are withholding. Since it had such an unprecedented run a year ago every one declared that for spring and summer black and white would be cast aside; but not so.

DOOR CURTAINS

In order to secure a good current of air in the summer and yet have privacy in the bedroom, a door curtain is an excellent contrivance. The curtain should be four feet in length with about two feet of open space above and below it. Such a curtain can be made of any thin cotton draping material to match the furnishings of the bedroom, and gathered on a brass curtain rod hinged at one end so it can be turned back against the wall during the daytime. Or a simple straight piece of muslin without gathers can be used. Buttonholes can be worked at the two upper corners in order to hang the curtain on small hooks or nails placed each side of the doorway, two feet from the top of the door. Such a curtain is easily lifted off the hooks and laid aside when not needed. Of course it is supposed that the door is kept closed while the inmate is dressing.—Ladies World.

WORTH KNOWING

Hot milk added to potatoes when mashing them will keep them from being soggy.

For cleaning tinware there is nothing better than dilute flour applied with newspaper.

If the top of a cake is sifted with flour before icing there is less danger of its running over the sides.

A good broom holder; nail two spools to the wall about two inches apart. Hang the broom upside down between the spools.—Minneapolis Tribune.

OPAQUE SCREENS

The ordinary wire netting for doors and windows offers no protection from prying eyes. This can be remedied by giving the outside of all screens a coat of thin white paint. Strange as it may seem, the paint will not be noticeable, and while those inside may look out through the screens, outsiders cannot see into the room, says the Ladies' World. The paint should be made as thin as possible with turpentine and applied with a broad flat.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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IN THE report from Bogota, given on this page, that there is a growing tendency to employ women instead of men in various public offices, notably the postoffices, where a trial has given thoroughly encouraging results, the point is made that this innovation is having the effect of driving the young men of Colombia out of petty government positions, many of them sinecures, and into the larger activities of life. Any one acquainted with Latin America knows that this supreme ambition of its young men to find a government "destino," or something resembling it, more or less, for life, which they have in common with their cousins in Europe, has a great deal to do with the commercial and industrial monopoly held by Europeans in the Latin republics. From the moment they are compelled by successful women employees to branch out in other directions there is bound to come a radical change, for the Latin American if he shows lack of initiative by no means lacks the ability requisite for the opening up and development of the enormously rich resources of his share of the world.

It is very difficult to realize the obstacles that are in the way of Latin-American women competing with the men for an independent living. It amounts to breaking the chains of custom and tradition which, with the Creole house and patio, the horsemanship, the brilliant touches of costume and caparison, and the Andalusian lisp, go back far beyond colonial times, to the day of the Moor whose last stronghold in Spain fell in the very year of the discovery of America. Until this emancipation which is now unquestionably in progress was made possible, thanks to the ever increasing influences of European, and lately American, political, social, commercial and intellectual interests, there was no prospect of the rise of what must be regarded as the sole foundation for a genuine future democracy in Latin American lands—a middle class.

Colombia has done wonders in the last year or two in regaining the respect of Europe and America and the prestige lost with her Latin neighbors during years of turmoil and corruption. In celebrating the glorious date of the 20th of July, the centennial of her emancipation, she could well be proud of seeing her star once more rise steadily toward the zenith of progress and prosperity. Rarely has the labor of a Latin-American President met with such spontaneous, world-wide appreciation as has the successful reconstruction undertaken by Dr. Carlos E. Restrepo. New evidences of progress and development under his administration are a matter of course, and difficult as it may seem for Colombia to make up for years of desolation, the prospect is of the fairest that Colombia will come into her own through the opening of the Panama canal.

COLOMBIA'S WOMEN IN PUBLIC EMPLOY DO GOOD SERVICE

Satisfactory Reports From Postal and Other Departments, Where Traditions Had to Be Overcome

MEN ARE DISPLACED

(Special to the Monitor)
BOGOTA, Colombia.—Public interest has been aroused by the satisfactory reports made by the postoffice and other public offices on the subject of female employees. It is only recently that it has been decided to give women employees a trial in public offices other than as teachers and telephone operators in this capital, the principal centers in the departments following the example.

The general impression is that in a number of positions the women have advantageously displaced the men, notwithstanding the prejudice they had to contend with in the beginning, owing to the strict traditions of this country in regard to the life and occupation of women. It is admitted that these traditions of Spanish colonial life could not be broken until other Latin American republics had made a beginning under the stimulus of larger commercial connections with Europe and the United States than Colombia has. It is also recognized that the employment of women in public offices is already beginning to check the traditional aspiration of the Colombian youth for a life position in the government service, however humble and unremunerative, and that the young Colombian in future will have to branch out to a much greater extent than hitherto to make a living.

NEW LAW AIMED AT ANARCHISTS

(Special to the Monitor)
SANTIAGO, Chile.—What is regarded as a most urgent measure is the project of a law of residence shortly to be submitted to Congress by the minister of the interior, Don Guillermo Rivera. The project is aimed at the foreign anarchists who have been for some time coming across the borders and making this capital their headquarters. Their active propaganda has been felt in many ways in connection with recent labor troubles and it is believed that a law which shall provide for strict police surveillance and expulsion of pernicious foreigners will greatly improve the situation.



HEAVY VOTE NOT EXPECTED IN THE DURANGO ELECTION



Government palace in Durango, capital of state of same name in Northwestern Mexico

(Special to the Monitor)
DURANGO, Dgo., Mex.—While the military situation in this state, especially around Torreon, continues very uncertain, this capital is in the midst of the gubernatorial elections. The two candidates are Don Carlos Patoni, the official aspirant, and Don Juan Garcia, supposed to be the choice of the Maderistas. It is not expected that the vote will be heavy, as the result of the last elections of deputies and senators does not appear to have strengthened people's

faith in suffrage under present conditions as laid down in the plan of San Luis Potosi, by the Madero revolution. The news of the proposed suspension of guarantees in part of this state for four months serves to accentuate this feeling, although it is recognized that conditions call for exceptional measures. It was after the battle at El Oro between General Blanquet's forces and the rebels that the latter, dislodged from the town, scattered and formed numerous bands which have since been carrying on a successful campaign of guerrilla warfare.

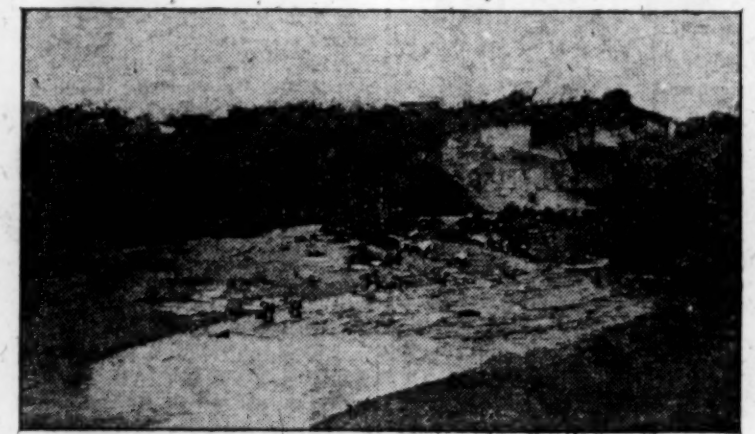
ARMS SHIPPED FROM THE NORTH CAUSE COMMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
AMAPALA, Honduras.—Much comment is being aroused in this republic as in Nicaragua and Costa Rica by the reports of important shipments of arms and ammunition recently received from the United States by the government of Guatemala and El Salvador. It is pointed out that the relations between those two neighbors have for some months been on the verge of a rupture. On the other hand, there are rumors of a possible coalition between the two for the purpose of bringing about the union of the five Central American republics. It is thought that the present trouble in Nicaragua and the probable intervention of the United States may hasten the plans of the two republics.

IMPORTANT PACT IS NEGOTIATED

(Special to the Monitor)
SANTIAGO DE CHILE.—A convention that is regarded as an important diplomatic development for all of South America is known to have been negotiated between the government of Chile and the minister from Colombia, Dr. Olaya Herrera. It is a treaty of peace, commerce and navigation and is believed to contain provisions likely to affect the balance of power on the Pacific coast of South America.

LAUNDRY WORK DONE IN THE SPANISH HONDURAS RIVERS



Women washing clothes in stream, the common method of cleaning garments in Central America

STEAM laundries are very infrequent in Central America and the cut will show the methods which at present obtain in Spanish Honduras, whereby "hand work" is obtained at great cost to the linen. Similar conditions are present all over Central America; in fact the only steam laundry in Central America is said to be that of the government operating on the isthmus of Panama.

In the cut shown is the busy Monday morning scene near Puerto Cortez. The women use this stream regularly for washing purposes instead of tubs. A constant supply of cool water is furnished them free of charge with no meter measurement and the early morning sun finds them hard at work bending over the well-worn scrubbing stones, soaping the family linen, and rinsing the clothes in the pools of quiet water at their feet. Repeated scrubbing and rinsing serve to clean husbands' or the brother's extra suit of cotton in remarkably short order, and they are spread on the smooth sun-warmed stones of the river bed to

dry and to bleach. Sometimes the neighboring bushes and small trees offer a safer exposing surface, as their height above the ground assures the washerwoman that none of the legion of stray dogs will wander down from the village and ruin the morning's work by tracking across them.

All the women seem very happy at their work. They tuck their skirts above their knees and, bare-footed, wade in the sandy river bottom to the "Monday stone," as it is called, and the suds fly, together with the subjects of village rumor, which are handled as vigorously as the clothes—the prospect for a good corn crop, the rise in the price of salt and the coming rainy season when the river may be flooded and the washing stones covered.

After a morning of washing and drying, the return home for the preparation of Don Roberto's breakfast of rice and beans is in order, and the procession forms for the return to the village, each woman's clothes basket carried on the head up the winding path to the home.

CONDITION OF PERU INDIANS IS DRAWING ATTENTION AND HELP

Aborigines Rounded Up by Military, It Is Charged, and Sold Into Servitude to the Rubber Companies

CALL FOR JUSTICE

(Special to the Monitor)
LIMA, Peru.—While the pressure exerted on the Peruvian government by England and the United States in the matter of the reported Indian slavery outrages in the Putumayo region is making a big stir, owing to the apprehension that that rubber region long disputed by Peru by the two governments, reports are reaching the secretary of the Pro-Indian Association, Senor Pedro S. Zulen, from the lower Ucayali river telling of slave raids organized by the authorities themselves. The press calls attention to the fact that that section in the department of Loreto is on unquestioned Peruvian territory, has a fully organized administration and is of easy access, by a regular steamship service on the Ucayali and Amazon rivers, near Iquitos, the greatest South American inland port, and that what has been alleged in attenuation of the Putumayo rubber abuses has no application to the reported raids on the Ucayali.

Senor Zulen has addressed a communication to the President of the republic in which he denounces these raids which are being regularly organized in the department of Loreto, by which, under the pretext of military enlistment, the Indians are rounded up and by the authorities themselves sold to the rubber companies for the sum of \$200 sterling each. A recent inspection trip in the ancient habitation of the Mayo Indians, between the Tapiche, Ucayali, Yavari and Galvez rivers, disclosed the fact that that zone, from time immemorial peopled by the Indians, was totally deserted. Senor Zulen charges that when recently a tribe driven over by Brazilian territory, crossed the Yaguerana and Galvez rivers and occupied part of the former Mayo territory, they were accidentally discovered by a rubber party from Requena, who took a woman with her three children captive and sold them. Two of the children, girls six or seven years old, were sold for \$48 sterling to an individual whose name is given in the communication. On March 26 an expedition of 11 men with carbines and 150 rounds, under the orders of the deputy governor of the place, started out to raid the Indians, but they failed to locate the tribe.

Senor Zulen gives the names of the chiefs of the raiding parties and calls on the President to issue immediate instructions to stop the abuses and bring the guilty parties to justice. The Pro-Indian Association (Asociacion pro-indigena) is displaying more and more activity in favor of the Indian population of Peru which constitute the overwhelming majority of the total population, and in the press and by its meetings brings to the public notice and to that of the highest authorities the actual facts of cases of peonage and other abuses of the aborigines. There is every indication that for the first time the condition of the Indians in Peru is being seriously investigated and helped.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—It is announced that the steamer Kaiser Franz Josef I. will leave Trieste on Sept. 22 on her maiden voyage for Buenos Aires, returning via Santos, Rio, Tenerife and Barcelona. She is the first of six large passenger steamers besides four cargo boats which the Austro-American Steamship Company of Trieste has decided to build for transatlantic trade, the former with a tonnage of 18,000 and a speed of 10 knots, the latter with a tonnage of 11,000. The Kaiser Franz Josef made 20.5 knots at her trial and is expected to make the entire trip from Barcelona in 14½ days. In 1911 the company passenger steamers made 21 trips to Buenos Aires, three more than the previous year, and its freight steamers made 18 as against three in 1910.

CALLAO, Peru.—The report is received with much interest that the German Kosmos Steamship Company has launched a new steamer, called Karnak, of 12,200 tons, at Bremerhaven, specially built for its service from Hamburg and Antwerp to ports of the west coast of South, Central and North America. The Karnak is the largest type of cargo boat built in Germany today. The company has four other steamers building of the same type, equipped with triple expansion 3000 horsepower engines and special loading and discharging contrivances, and wireless equipment.

CARTAGO, Costa Rica.—A large modern hotel is to be built in this city by a French firm and is to be called the Lafayette. It is expected that this will make Cartago a favorite resort for tourists from Costa Rica as from abroad.

RIVERS IN GUATEMALA RELIEF MAP HAVE RUNNING WATER



GUATEMALA RELIEF MAP

COLOMBIA GIVES CENSUS RESULTS

(Special to the Monitor)
BOGOTA, Colombia.—According to figures just published, the census for 1912 fixes the total population of Colombia at 5,031,850. The departments of Antioquia and Cundinamarca lead with 741,816 and 721,615 inhabitants respectively, the capital of the republic, Bogota, being located in the latter, and its most important commercial center, Medellin, in the former. While the intendencies of the Choco and the Meta are included in the total, as well as the commissary districts of Guajira, Jurado and Arauca, those of the Vaupes, Caqueta and Putumayo rivers, comprising the Colombian Amazon territory, part of which is in dispute, are not to hand yet. Efforts are also being made to count the savage tribes inhabiting the jungle of the Amazon, Orinoco and Opon.

AID FOR COSTA RICAN FARMERS

(Special to the Monitor)
SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—In view of the excellent results obtained with agricultural machinery during the recent experiments conducted at Orotina under government auspices, it has been decided to order an additional number of machines and implements and establish a permanent deposit in order to supply farmers at low cost, and thereby facilitate the adoption of modern machinery on a large scale.

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BOSTON TO
Rochford, Camden, 6:00 P. M. from India Belfast, Castine, Wharf—Wednesdays and Fridays—S. S. Bay State and Ransom B. Fuller.
Portland, Eastport, 9:00 A. M. from Central Wharf—Mondays and Wednesdays and Fridays and the Provincias—S. S. Gov. Dingley and Gov. Cobb.
Portland, Eastport, 10:00 A. M. from Central Wharf—Sundays and Thursdays—S. S. Calvin Austin and Gov. Cobb.
Rath, Gardiner, 6:00 P. M. from Foster Harbor and Pema—Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays—S. S. City of Gold.
Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf offices; also Tourist offices on Washington Street.

WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Cymric, Aug. 13, 10 A. M.; Sept. 10, Oct. 8
Arabic, Aug. 27, 10 A. M.; Sept. 24, Oct. 22
One class cabin (11) carried, \$12.50 up.
Boston—Azeres—Mediterranean
Canopic, Aug. 15, noon; Celtic, Sept. 14
LEYLAND LINE
One class cabin (11) service, \$10 upward.
Canadian, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Bohemian, Aug. 24, 8 A. M.
OFFICE, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

BOSTON-NEW YORK

Special through car leaves Postoffice sq. daily and Sunday at 2:45 P. M. Tickets and information at Post. Dept., Bay State St. B. Y. Co., 200 Washington St.
TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 7:30

AMONG the attractions proving most interesting and also instructive in Guatemala City is the large relief map at the Hippodrome. This is a very comprehensive view of the entire republic as seen by the aviator and brings out in remarkable detail every mountain range, river, valley and watershed in the country. It is built of stucco, showing remarkable patience and knowledge on the part of the constructing engineer, Don F. Vela, who started the work in 1906 after a long exploration of the republic. This is the only map of its kind in Central America. Its graphic effect is greatly strengthened by the fact that the river courses are filled with running water and the lakes and ocean borders are also filled.

FRUIT COMPANY AND THE LINDO BROTHERS EFFECT COMPROMISE

(Special to the Monitor)
SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—Putting an end to the litigation between the Atlantic Fruit Company and Messrs. Lindo Brothers which recently stirred the whole republic to the verge of a financial crisis, the litigants have now come to a compromise, as set forth in a communication addressed to the judge of the first civil court and signed by Cecil Vernon Lindo for Lindo Brothers, and Robert Carrryl Wetmore for the Atlantic Fruit Company, and their attorneys, Lic. Cleto Gonzalez Viquez and Manuel F. Jimenez, to the effect that "for the sum of \$100,000 American gold, received by the claimants, the matter has been adjusted, cancelling the option contract dated Oct. 27, 1911, and any other agreement that may have been entered into by the principals for the purchase of the land in question. The Atlantic Fruit Company declares that it makes no claims on Lindo Brothers for outlays in connection with the cancelled option or for any other claim, the afore-mentioned sum being in full settlement, each party paying their own costs."

It is emphatically stated that the Atlantic Fruit Company will not withdraw from the competition with the Lindo Brothers. It is rumored that the government has given the former an important concession on banana lands situated in the Paraisana and Tortuguero districts.

TRAVEL

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

EXPRESS SAILINGS TUESDAYS
FAST MAIL SAILINGS SATURDAYS
FOR
London-Paris-Bremen
Sailings on SATURDAYS for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
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NEW YORK

All-the-Way-by-Water
METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE
The Great White Head Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
Leave Boston North Shore India Wharf week days and Sundays 5 P. M. Fare \$4. Due New York about 8 A. M.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

TRAVEL TALKS

There has been a heavy increase in the demands on the

HOTEL and TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

this season for information concerning hotels and transportation.

With increased room and facilities we are better able to answer these inquiries than before.

ADDRESS
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMERICAN EXPORTER helps manufacturers develop their export trade. Send for sample copy. 237 William Street, New York.

ENTIRE ORIENT FOR WORLD'S PEACE, SAYS DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT

First Step to Be Taken, He
Declares, Is the Exemption
of Private Property at Sea
in Time of War

HE IS ENCOURAGED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That the first move toward bringing about universal peace would be the adoption by several nations of an agreement providing for the exemption from capture of private property at sea during times of war, declared Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, who, with his wife and granddaughter, Miss Ruth Eliot, arrived here on Monday on the liner China. Dr. Eliot, as a trustee of the Carnegie peace foundation, has toured the world in the interest of universal peace. Dr. Eliot and his party purpose to start today for their summer home at Mt. Desert, Me.

Dr. Eliot said that the United States had advocated exemption from capture of private property for a century but that Great Britain had formerly opposed this.

"Speaking of peace," Dr. Eliot said, "the entire Orient appears to be in accord with the universal peace movement. China at the present time has neither army nor navy, is in no position to resist any foreign attack and simply must have peace, although the universal peace idea in China is more and more prevailing since the overthrow of the Manchurian dynasty."

Speaking of Japan and her feeling toward the United States, Dr. Eliot said: "All the Japanese statesmen believe that war was not to be thought of at this or any other time in the future and to have the friendship of the United States it is not only deemed diplomatically wise, but financially necessary."

"All Japan's industries need capital. The Japanese occupancy of Korea has materially increased the government's expenses. The friendship of other nations is most essential to Japan."

Dr. Eliot spoke for peace in China, Japan, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. In carrying out the idea of his globe encircling mission, he had occasion to interview Yuan Shi Kai, president of the Chinese republic, and talked with the late Emperor of Japan.

Speaking of the revolution in China, he said: "The achievement of the Republic was in itself a remarkable thing but the Chinese are confronted with many other great difficulties. They have got rid of the Manchurian dynasty forever. They have established a provisional government under republican forms but the constitution and permanent government are still to be created and organized."

"The Manchurian Empire left nothing to the republic; no army, no navy, no system of law, no courts, no police, no roads, no railroads, with the exception of three or four which have different gauges and rolling stock; no revenues, no system of taxation."

"Everything which we understand by government must be organized. The western powers should be very patient and hopeful."

Frank J. Symmes, J. S. Severance, Harold Wheeler, Fairfax Whelan and Ben Thomas, the reception committee of the Harvard Club, greeted Dr. Eliot at the dock.

Later in the day the peace advocate was formally welcomed to San Francisco by Fred J. Koster, representing the Chamber of Commerce and the San Francisco Commercial Club; John Brisbane Walker and Lieutenant-Commander Sellers of the Panama Pacific exposition, Robert Newton Lynch, president of the California development board.

HOUSE AMENDS FOOD LAW

WASHINGTON—The pure food law was amended by the House on Monday to relieve packers of foodstuffs from the rigid enforcement of that section of the law providing penalties for misleading statements concerning the exact contents and weight of packages. The amendment would grant to shippers "reasonable variations" from the printed label whenever natural causes or general inability to make every package exactly alike was proved.

LEAVES TEACHING FOR BUSINESS

BERKELEY, Cal.—H. N. Herrick has resigned an assistant professorship in the department of mining at the University of California to become the consulting engineer of the Craig Mining Company, whose properties include the Globe, Chloride-Bailey and Mason & Thayer mines near Dedrick. Mr. Herrick is to superintend the construction of a new forty-stamp mill at the Globe mine at Dedrick and has been engaged by the mining corporation for a term of years.

CLUB ROOMS FOR PHONE GIRLS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—As a means of attracting more efficient operators and training more efficient operators and work, plans are under way to organize clubs among girls and women employed in all large exchanges of the Cumberland Telephone Company. Officials of the company say an altogether new order of things is in store for their operators. In addition to announcement that a general raise in wages is set for Aug. 1, the company announces the early debut of club rooms for every exchange with a working force large enough to justify it.

MARBLEHEAD READY TO HOLD ITS HISTORICAL FETE

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Everything is in readiness for the opening performance of the historical pageant, "From Kingdom to Colony," a story of Marblehead in the colonial days, which is to be given tonight under canvas at Hathaway field, Clifton. The pageant is to be repeated tomorrow afternoon and evening under the auspices of the Marblehead Historical Society and the proceeds will be applied toward the liquidation of the mortgage debt of \$1500 on the Lee mansion which is used by the society for its home.

The colonial home of Col. Jeremiah Lee, a revolutionary patriot, was built in 1768, the material being brought from England and was bought by the society two years ago.

Since it came into the hands of the society, the interior of the building, which for 100 years was used as a bank, has been restored as far as possible to its appearance when occupied by Colonel Lee and later by Chief Justice Sewall.

President Taft and his family have been invited to attend the pageant. The cast of characters is composed entirely of Marblehead people and will contain about 300, who have been rehearsing under the direction of George Lowell Tracy for several weeks. The drama is from the novel "From Kingdom to Colony," written by Mrs. Mary Devereux, daughter of the late John Henry Devereux and a native of this town, and deals with incidents in connection with her ancestors, who take prominent parts in the play.

The story has been dramatized by Mrs. Marie J. Morgan, a member of the society and a native of this town, whose ancestors were prominent figures in the war of the revolution.

Besides the drama, there will be floats representing "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "The Ship of State," "Pocahontas and Capt. John Smith." Other features will include, singing by a large chorus, the maypole and dances, including the minuet.

The cast: Dorothy Devereux, Miss Ella Ballard; Jack Devereux, Arthur Bartlett; Joseph Devereux, Andrew M. Stone; Mary Broughton, Miss Alice M. Litchman; Aunt Penine, Mrs. John T. Adams; Bitha Hollis, Miss Virginia Stevens; Nicholas Broughton, Herbert P. Brown; Hugh Knollys, William C. McNamara; Aunt Lettie, Mrs. Gertrude K. Hussey; Kief, Chester Parker; Mistress Knollys, Mrs. John B. Ingalls; Doak, Clifton Pecker; Johnnie Strings, John C. Adams 2d; Parson Weeks, William Roads; Pashar, Joseph Robinson.

"INDIAN MAIDENS" FEATURE OF THE PAGEANT



Girls who will participate in Marblehead fete

MEDFORD TO ACT ON SCHOOL BIDS

Mayor Taylor of Medford has called a special meeting of the aldermen for Thursday evening at city hall, to take action on new bids for the erection of an addition to the high school, doubling the capacity of that building, for which the city appropriated \$200,000. A former set of estimates exceeded the appropriation.

The new bids are to be opened by the mayor Wednesday night. If they are lower than the first set, the contract for the work will probably be awarded at once. If the estimates are higher the aldermen will be asked either to authorize an alteration to the plans or pass an additional appropriation for the work.

STRAIGHT COURSE FOR FLYERS

CHICAGO—The closed circuit Gordon Bennett cup race for the international aviation championship, to be held at Clearing, Ill., Sept. 9, will be the last of its kind. Hereafter the race will be contested over a straight course, according to a communication received yesterday by the local aero club from the headquarters of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale. This change has been ordered further to protect the flyers.

FIRST FREIGHT OVER NEW LINE

PITTSBURGH—The first trainload of freight forwarded over the new extension of the Western Maryland railroad from Connellsville to Cumberland, consisting of 40 cars of wrought pipe, left McKeesport recently consigned to the United States Steel Products Company, New York.

Woman Who Dramatized Book, 'Kingdom to Colony,' Adapting It to Pageantry



MRS. MARIE MORGAN

Mistress Trask, Miss M. Betsy Mason; Ruth, Miss Carrie Preble; Joane, Miss Irene Goodwin; John Devereux, M. William Lackey; Anne Devereux, Mrs. Augustus Dale; Shubar, Henry Francis.

In the ribbon dance are Miss Dorothy Wright, Miss Edith Collier, Miss Eleanor Martin, Miss Louise Eustis, Miss Edna Rogers, Miss Grace Parker, Miss Anna Snow, Miss Mildred Lindsay, Miss Mary Walsh, Miss Grace Clark, Miss Ida Snow, Miss Ruth Rogers, Miss Helen Mason, Miss Effie Nichols, Miss Martha Pouchaine, Miss Evelyn Eustis, Miss Josephine Hanson, Miss Edith Osborne, Miss Evelyn Roudy, Miss Frances Gaine and Miss Emma Bennett. The matrons are Mrs. Daniel Ballard Jr. and Mrs. William B. Potter.

In the festival dance are Miss Helen Blaney, Miss Emma Shepherd, Miss Elsie Tuxbury, Miss Mary Parker, Miss

Mary McHugh, Miss Elizabeth D. Stone, Miss Alice Eustis, Miss Lillian Thompson, Miss Alice Parker, Miss Minnie Patterson, Miss Gladys Piper, Miss Louise Shaw, Miss Helen Lewis, Miss Dorothy Cuthbert, Miss Eleanor Martin, Miss Hilda Brooks, Miss Madelyn Brown, Miss Helen Bartlett, Miss Alice Horne, Miss Bessie Woodfin, Miss Jacqueline Weed, Miss Grace Coates and Miss Florence Giles; Mrs. Isaac W. Mason, matron.

Maypole dance—Howard Noyes, Bradley Brown, Hatherly Stoddard, Stanley Stevens, Kenneth Shaw, Joseph Taylor, Franklin Thompson, William Freeto, Richard Kiely, Charles Peachey, Miss Dorothy Goodwin, Miss Lillian Thompson, Miss Gertrude Humphrey, Miss Minnie Peterson, Miss Helen Bartlett, Miss Alice Eustis, Miss Mary McHugh, Miss Elsie Tuxbury, Miss Alice Horne, Miss Elizabeth Stone, Miss Mary Parker, Miss Eleanor Goodwin, Miss Helen Blaney, Miss Grace Coates and Miss Florence Giles.

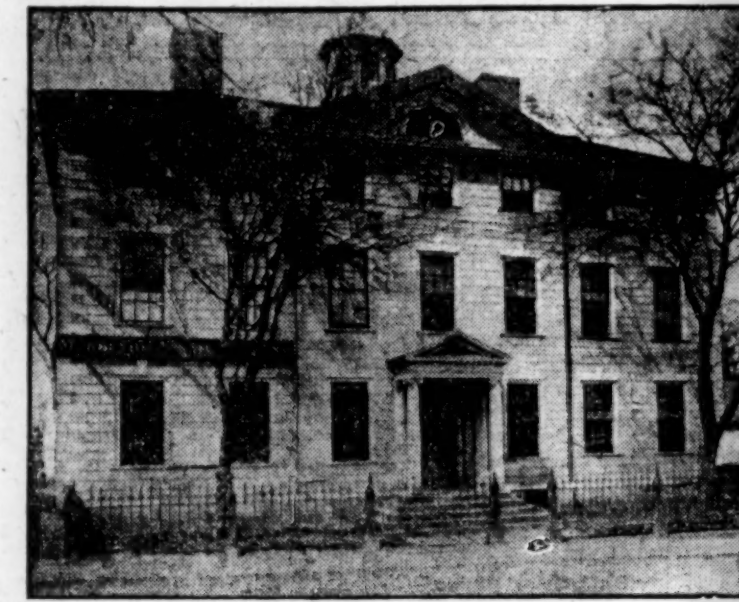
Indians—Miss Bessie Tucker, Miss Marion Lancy, Miss Mary Lyon, Miss Alice Dalrymple, Miss Mattie Harris, Miss Rose Caswell, Vivian Walker, Miss Eliza Bartlett, Miss Madeline Brown, Miss Marion Roads, Miss Alice Snow, Miss Anna Campbell, Miss Margaret Lynch, Miss Elsie Knight, Miss Ethel Nicholson, Miss Mildred Hanson, Miss Dorothy Shaw, Miss Myrtle Pierce, Willie McHugh, Thomas Trefry, Earl Scott, Willie Conley, Martin Mullen, Roy Smith, Edward Holden, Edward Glover, Jessie Leont, Russell Hayden, Edward McHugh, Lovett Gregory, Wilber Dorothy, Fritz Torgersen, Clarence Chapman, Edward Walsh, John Barry, Frank Mielbye, John Hill, Glover Broughton, Henry Wilkins, Benjamin Bartlett, Henry Collins, Edward H. Caswell, Jr., and Herbert Caswell. Matrons, Mrs. R. C. Bridge and Mrs. Benjamin Melvin.

Darkey Jubilee Singers—Miss Evelyn Roads, Miss Florence King, Miss Ethel Scott, Miss Alice Clark, Miss Alice Martin, Miss Alice Honan, Miss Gertrude Reynolds, Miss Anna Taylor, Henry Francis, Allen Weed, Jack Pierce, Horton Brown and Perley McIntosh.

Star Sisters—Miss Marion Martin, Miss Eliza Vickery, Miss Mildred E. Brown, Miss Gertrude Chapman, Miss Helen V. Paine, Miss Beth Brown and Miss Marjorie Southard.

Minuet—Miss Irene Goodwin, Miss Helen Parker, Miss Alice White, Elmer Kimball, Wilson Roads, Miss Helen Salinas, Miss Gertrude Gile, Howard Hall, Miss Edith Gale Howard Fletcher, Miss Mattie Laskey, Frank Humphrey, Miss

OLD LEE MANSION AT MARBLEHEAD



Home of Historical Society, to pay debt on which pageant is to be held

Amy Lindsey, Chester Parker, Miss Edith Hastings, William Bridges, Miss Anna Cole, Fred Potter, Miss Edna Lancy, Henry Freeto, Miss Mary Wadden, Herbert Brown.

Parts in the chorus—Miss Marion Byrns, Miss Catherine Goodwin, Miss Emily Greene, Mrs. Arthur Ramsdell, Miss Carrie Hamelin, Miss Hannah Tuttle, Mrs. Richard M. Cook, Mrs. Thomas Gulliver, Willis Thrasher, Albert Knight, Miss Bessie Whittemore, Miss Helen Clark, Miss Marion Stacey, Miss Florence Burrage, Miss Helen Bamford, Miss Laura Goodwin, Miss Nellie Hanson, Miss Anna Woolston, Mrs. Charles King, Mrs. Arthur Bartlett, Mrs. A. P. Currier, Mrs. Cora Greene, Mrs. Richard Tuttle, Miss Mabel Whittemore, Mrs. W. H. Atkins, Mrs. Nellie Cook, Miss Amy Lindsey, Larken Hayden and Miss Edith Stacey.

Representing the 13 Original Castles—Miss Adeline Brown, Miss Rose Caswell, Miss Alice Dalrymple, Miss Ethel Nickerson, Miss Alice Snow, Miss Eliza Bartlett, Miss Bessie Tucker, Miss Marion Lancy, Miss Mary Lyon, Miss Elsie Knight, Miss Dorothy Shaw, Miss Marion Roads and Miss Myrtle Pierce.

Riders and Fishermen—Charles Lee, Alfred Ham, Everett Deane, Fred Hewitt, Richard Millett, Edwin Calder, Edward Evans, Harold Thorner, William Brown, Edward Mitchell, Fred Nicholson, Gregory Lyon, Fred Lee and William Cropley. Eben F. Richardson will preside at the piano.

The committee in charge is Miss Lizzie B. Brown, Benjamin Lindsey, Mrs. Marie J. Morgan, Mrs. William E. Prichard and William I. Proctor.

Director of Music to Which Marblehead's Historical Fete Is Set



GEORGE LOWELL TRACY

TWO BATTLESHIPS OR NO ADJOURNMENT'S PLAN OF LEADERS IN THE SENATE

WASHINGTON—With the House Democratic caucus on the battleship question a few hours away, those Democrats pledged to the provision of two battleships in the naval appropriation bill met on Monday night and determined to carry on the contest vigorously.

The advocates of two battleships in the present bill will concentrate their efforts toward having the "no battleship" pledge lifted and all Democrats released to vote their convictions. Representative Sulzer of New York declared Monday night that if such action was attained there would be no question about the inclusion of two craft in the measure.

Senate leaders have virtually given notice that unless the House concurs in the Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill authorizing the construction of two battleships there will be no adjournment. The Senate leaders have received assurances that nearly all the House Republicans and some Democrats in the lower branch will uphold the hand of the Senate on the naval extension program.

A conference of the pro-navy Democrats of the House was held. About 30 members attended the conference. The pro-navy men decided to make every effort to force the adoption of a resolution releasing Democrats from the rule of the caucus on all questions affecting the military establishment afloat.

\$1,000,000 SUIT BROUGHT ON BOND

Action was begun yesterday by the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company against the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company to recover the penal sum of a bond for \$500,000 with interest from Nov. 26, 1909, at the rate of 6 per cent.

The bond was given by the defendant to dissolve an attachment for \$500,000 upon the property of Albert S. Bigelow. The suit is for \$1,000,000 and was filed with the clerk of the superior court.

MANY PAY POLL TAX

Over 300 delinquent poll tax payers visited city hall Monday and paid their taxes as a result of the announcement of City Collector Parker that he would begin legal proceedings in the cases of all who do not pay. Mr. Parker hopes to collect at least 40 per cent of the poll tax this year.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

John B. Hammill, superintendent of the Boston division of the Boston & Albany road, accompanied by his trainmasters, left the South station on the composite engine Berkshire at 6 o'clock this morning for an inspection of the Ware river branch and the main line to Palmer.

The Northern Pacific railway private car Yellowstone, occupied by President Howard Elliot and family, passed through Boston early this morning over the Boston & Maine road en route from St. Paul, Minn., to North Hampton, N. H.

The Penn railroad private car 7802, occupied by General Superintendent Alfred M. Schoyer and family, arrived at the South station over the New Haven road early today from Philadelphia.

CAPE COD CANAL TOLL WILL DECIDE TONNAGE SAYS CALVIN AUSTIN

Rates for shipping through the Cape Cod canal when that waterway connecting Massachusetts and Buzzards bays is completed will be the deciding factor in the question of how much tonnage will pass through and also of the financial success of the enterprise, according to Calvin Austin, president and general manager of the Eastern Steamship Corporation.

Governor Foss, Galen W. Stone and Mr. Austin inspected the canal recently and Mr. Austin gave his assurance that the canal route to New York would be used by the steamship lines under his management, including the Metropolitan steamers to New York, if toll rates could be arranged on a satisfactory basis.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Austin on Monday, "that the canal, when completed, will revolutionize the shipping and transportation traffic between here and New York—that is, providing that satisfactory rates can be agreed upon between the managers of the canal and the shippers. I was both surprised and delighted with the headway that has been made in pushing the enterprise which means so much to Boston's traffic especially."

"I cannot see why New York and Boston should not patronize the new ditch when it is finished, and independent of the shipping it will be a great stimulus to passenger traffic. It ought to be the means of cutting down the sailing time between here and New York three hours, making a 12-hour trip day and night, and the day trip between here and New York ought to prove very popular."

"I should say that the canal was now about two thirds finished and it is expected that it will be open in the spring of 1914."

"At present I understand that the canal people are figuring on 500,000 passengers annually. There are 25,000,000 tons of freight passing Cape Cod every year and the problem of the success of the enterprise from a financial standpoint, with its \$50,000,000 bonds and \$6,000,000 stock is, how much of this great traffic will seek the canal route. The company, I am informed, plans the building of a large dock and warehouse on the Buzzards Bay side of the canal."

PORT DIRECTORS REPORT ON WHAT THEY HAVE DONE

Progress of the field and construction work so far undertaken by the port directors is outlined in a report just issued by them. The report says:

The work of the belt line survey has mainly been confined to the territory lying between the Boston & Albany railroad and the Midland division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, with only a general reconnaissance north of the Boston & Albany railroad.

Two possible routes for the belt line have been surveyed and work is progressing on a third. A total of 15.5 miles of transit lines has been run and profiled. About 12 miles of the line have been covered by the topographical parties. The office work has been organized preparatory to estimating the cost of the various routes.

At the present time 11,788½ linear feet of borings have been made, covering the greater part of the area bounded by the fish pier, the main ship channel, the reserved channel and the mainland. This work is preliminary to the preparation of a plan for the development of the property of the state at South Boston, including the completion of the reserved channel.

The new fish pier, on Aug. 1, was 90 per cent complete. Work on the new fish pier was commenced in the fall of 1910, and the first stone was laid for the heavy walls in water in February, 1911. Nine tenths of the work is now completed. The walls of the pier are filled complete and capped for about one half their length. The walls at the heads of the dock along the Northern avenue extension are completed. Nearly all the dredging of the docks has been done. Eighty-four per cent of the filling has been made, and the work of surfacing the pier was begun last month.

AUTO HIGHWAY FOR MT. GREGORY

MONTAGUE, Cal.—Mt. Gregory forms the background of Montague on the east. Its long sloping sides make the summit easy of access and a great many people climb to its lofty eminence to get the sublime view afforded.

Now, since the state highway commission has ordered a survey from Sisson to Coles there is a movement on foot by the people of Montague to build a scenic automobile road to the crest of the mountain over which auto tourists may travel over an easy grade and view for miles and miles the country through which they have passed and the country through which they are yet to travel.

Mr. Gregory will become one of the most talked of places along the Pacific highway.

FORD FAMILY REUNION
ABINGTON, Mass.—The Ford Family Association holds its annual reunion at Island Grove park Wednesday Aug. 14.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by capable and trustworthy woman; best references. Mrs. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION—Woman of ability desires such position. CORA MAY TITMILL, 418 High st., Central Falls, R. I.

HOUSEWOMAN—Woman desires position in small family; good cook and would do a little washing. ELLEN FLYNN, 138 Taylor st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Woman with child desires employment at home. MRS. GREEN, 125 North St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—First-class, excellent on shirts, collars, cuffs and all line work; three years' experience on file; country or shore. MISS SHIA EMP. OFFICE, 6 Fayette st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Thoroughly reliable woman seeks position as laundress in institution, or hotel, references given. MARGARET MURPHY, 86 C st., South Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Colored girl would like laundry work; best of references; call or write. BERTHA E. OXFORD, 20 Buckingham st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Competent colored woman wants day work for Wednesday. Address MRS. M. J. WILLIAMS, 3625 Washington st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID—Colored girl (light) wishes work few hours daily (in Boston) or position with lady living alone. ETHEL HARTLEY, 45 Cornhill st., Boston.

MAID—Colored girl wishes position as chambermaid or caretaker; no Sunday work; go home nights. MISS E. ADAMS, 114 Dwidlow st., Boston.

MAID—Young woman wishes position as chambermaid or general housemaid in New York references. For further information address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

MAID—Colored woman wants care of apartments; work by day or hour; will do light wash. MRS. CLARET HARTLEY, 114 Melrose st., Boston.

MAIDS—Mother and daughter (Swedish) want position together; references. Second maid, MRS. STARNBERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 330 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE, young man; N. S. woman, cook, general housemaid, references. MISS HAGLEY, 30 Boylston st., Boston.

NURSE—15-year-old colored girl desires position at \$3 per week; excellent references. Telephone Haymarket 247. PLACENTIA DUREAU, Dudley school, Roxbury, Mass.

NURSE—Colored girl with good references desires position in private family. PLACENTIA DUREAU, Dudley school, Roxbury, Mass.

ORGANIST—Wants position in or near Boston or Waltham; piano teacher's diploma; experienced in accompanying and orchestra work. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

PIANIST AND SINGER (27 single, references given) desires position in institution or church. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

RESIDENT GOVERNMENT, attendant or companion, experience and first-class references, age 27, reads and writes German and English. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 81 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4133.

SALESWOMAN, traveling, references given; 12 years' experience calling on wholesale and large retail trade; 9 years with last house. MRS. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, wants position; can cut and fit. MISS H. S. EAST, 125 North St., Boston.

SECRETARY or companion, age 33, formerly a teacher. First-class references. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

SEWING wanted by the day or week; city or shore; reasonable price. MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

SHORTHAND and typewriting instructor or, age 30, experienced as stenographer and teacher, first-class references. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, 10 residence, 100 State FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 81 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER—Young woman desires half day or part time work, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, some experience, good references, age 21. Mention No. 44. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 81 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4133.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR (18 single, residence Boston), 100 State FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 81 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2900.

THREE GENERAL MAIDS, age 23, 24, 25; willing to go any distance; must be engaged at office, no letters. MISS HAGLEY, 30 Boylston st., Boston.

TYPIST, experienced all kinds of work, prompt, neat, accurate, desires part time employment. MISS A. DARLING, 14 Harvard ave., Dorchester, Mass.

WATRESSES and CHAMBERMAIDS for summer and all-year-round hotels. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, 100 State FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 81 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2900.

WANTED by middle-aged lady, the care of an elderly person or child; best of references. MRS. H. MACK, 12 Sharon st., Boston.

WANTED, to do morning work or housework in small private family by colored girl. LENA RIPLEY, 16 Sawyer st., Boston.

WORK by the day or hour, cleaning or laundry, wanted by capable woman; references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 170 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904.

YOUNG LADY experienced in buying and selling dry goods, general office work, trading stamp and premium work and stenographic typewriting, wishes position. ETHEL F. HACKETT, 32 Wallace st., West Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN AND WIFE want positions as night clerk and head waitress in small out of town hotel; references. A. F. MAJIN, 1011 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG LADY (beginner) wants stenographic work; knowledge of bookkeeping. MISS MAY LOVEJOY, 115 High st., Central Falls, R. I.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

FOREMAN wanted, galvanizing and tinning shop, household utensils; must be capable of doing all the work. THE B. P. METALWARE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

GOOD MAN wanted on small place; one who is generally liked by both owners and out with one other in help. MRS. CURTIS, 6 Locust st., Flushing, L. I.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods, an exclusive illustrated dry goods paper, desires to secure intelligent representatives to secure subscriptions on a club basis in all parts of the country; it is important that only men and women of standing should apply; salary and commission. DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth av., New York city.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Every-body's, the Delineator and Adventure; an exclusive illustrated dry goods paper, desires to secure intelligent representatives to secure subscriptions on a club basis in all parts of the country; it is important that only men and women of standing should apply; salary and commission. DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth av., New York city.

PRESSER wanted experienced on fine waists. KUFFER BROS. IMPORT CO., 6 E. 20th st., New York city.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN (butter and eggs); must furnish bond; salary and commission. JOHN H. BROWN, 115 Wileed st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted; young man, ambitious, must be a business; must be neat and accurate and able to take dictation salary about \$8, with opportunity for advancement. E. CHATFIELD, 130 W. 44th st., New York.

APPROVED FOR FURNACER, one that can sew preferred. BLAKE-SMITH CO., 20 East 34th st. (cor. Madison ave.), New York city.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods, an exclusive illustrated dry goods paper, desires to secure intelligent representatives to secure subscriptions on a club basis in all parts of the country; it is important that only men and women of standing should apply; salary and commission. DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth av., New York city.

MAID—Neat, competent girl wanted for general housework in 5-room apartment; 2 adults in family; only afternoons required. MRS. J. STEVENS, 3 West 108th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class, wanted in woolen commission house; permanent position. WORDSWORTH COMPANY, 4th av., New York.

WAITRESS, experienced, wanted at once for summer resort in New York; salary, \$100. Apply to O. C. TUTTLE, Bay View Camp, 4th Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT AND CREDIT MAN, experienced in handling collections and correspondence, desires to identify himself with a reputable house. FLOYD T. FOLLETT, care Labin V. Howard, Scarborough, N. Y.

AD. WRITER for small concern, or assistant to advertising manager; energetic young man; trained in selling; best references. R. C. ANGEVINE, 318 Mansion st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man (26) wants position with progressive house where bookkeeping is essential; best references; apply by letter only. S. H. GANZ, 508 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, German correspondent, quick, accurate figure, modern and cost systems, wishes position. CHAS. ZIMMERMAN, 114 Sackman st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOY, 18, desires position with reliable firm in New York; can keep stock, pack and make general delivery; best references. SAMUEL ROCKMANS, 100 Avenue D, New York city.

BUSINESS MAN (41), highly educated; experienced in all lines of business; organization of important enterprises and in the export business; first-class correspondent in English and Spanish; able to compose important, forceful advertisements in Spanish speaking countries; desire position where activity, energy and real executive ability can be used; advantage; will start at moderate salary; highest references and references. Address P. J. BOSCO, 3100 Broadway, 42nd St., New York. Tel. 6000 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR (American, white), total abstinence, drive any car, experienced, make auto repairs, thoroughly reliable, references. HENRY JACKSON, 102 School st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced with all kinds of cars, wishes position; private family preferred; strictly temperate. EDMOND J. MUMFORD, 110 Grove st., Gouverneur, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, well educated, speaks and writes German, able to do repairing, driving, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc. and ability. E. WEILER, 314 E. 124th st., New York city.

CERICAL—Man, knowledge of stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc. work, collecting, etc., wishes position of trust; temperate, references. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

COACHMAN, 12 years' experience, married, wants position in private family. Address PETER FLETCHER, Soder, N. Y.

COACHMAN, 10 years' experience, desirable position in private family; temperate, strict, Soder, N. Y.

COLLEGE MAN, graduate 1912, wants position in college or university; references. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN, graduate 1912, wants position in college or university; references. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

DESIGNER—Young man, first-class designer, experienced in all kinds of design, description, would like a position in or near Boston. WALTER H. BAER, 105 Brant st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRUG CLERK (young), three years' experience, desires permanent position; best references. JOHN ULLOCK, 92 North st., Rochester, N. Y.

ENGINEER—Stationary, wishes position; understands generators, motors and repairs; temperate, references. Address HILBERT, 604 Naam st., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRICIAN (25), residence New York; speaks French; 5 years' practical experience in construction of motors or running plant; references: \$18-20. EMILE A. CAUSSE, 630 West 144th st., New York.

FLOORWALKER—Young man (28) desires position; 8 years' department store experience; references. SAUL, 420 East 10th st., New York.

GENTLEMAN of world-wide business experience, financial responsibility, highest educational attainments, ability, successful sales manager, desires position of trust; especially qualified to take intelligent charge of a sales department here or abroad. NEWKAM TRADING CO., 7 W. 22nd st., New York.

GENTLEMAN (46) wishes position of any kind, any locality. G. E. WRIGHT, 90 West Broadway, New York.

GRADUATE CHEMIST (1912), wants position; anywhere, any kind of chemical work; references. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

HEAD GARDENER, Practical all-around gardener, experienced in all kinds of controlling men; excellent references; England or America. J. TUNNINGTON, 19 Strathcona rd., Waverley, Liverpool, England.

JEWELER, 20 years' experience, expert on diamonds, watches, jewelry; moderate salary; best of references. SAUL, 420 East 10th st., New York.

MACHINIST—All-round man, bench work, hard work, experienced in all kinds of sewing machines, including buttonhole machines, desires position; best references. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN, cement or salt business, wants position with good, reliable, large house; references. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

SALESMAN (specialist) of high standing wants to represent himself; \$2500 the least travel money; of New York if necessary. FRANK HORNBER, 812 Sixth av., New York.

SCOTSMAN, university education, extensive business experience, specially conversant with all branches shipping, desires responsible position; best recommendations; apply by letter only. GEO. S. MCNAIR, 412 W. 124th st., New York.

SHORT ORDER COOK, 3 years' experience, desires steady position; strictly temperate. ELMER TAYLOR, 62 North st., Rochester, N. Y.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, exceptionally wide experience among large manufacturers; extensive knowledge of people, places and things; four languages. J. W. WITCHEL, 185 N. Ninth st., Newark, N. J.

VALET OR COMPANION, refined young Englishman, wishes to accompany a lady, will travel with gentleman; can also drive automobile; highest testimonials. C. H. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

WAITER wants position in hotel; city or suburbs. JAMES MULLIN, 2323 North 10th st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position at anything; can furnish 2 years' reference as butler and egg clerk and driver. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (26), Christian character, adaptability, excellent knowledge of general knowledge, 8 years' varied experience, thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and auditor; good line; commission proposition. Address in writing, R. H. N. 400 Manufacturers Home Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

YOUNG MAN, strictly temperate, desires position on private place, gardening, etc. JOHN BODELL, 71 Park av., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, business college graduate, with clerical experience, desires immediate position with shipping clerk or electrical, apply by letter. J. N. EMERICK, Mohrville, Pa.

YOUNG MAN (18), good worker, willing to do anything, learns trade, city or country, best references, wishes position. ZEMO MIAS CONSKI, 156 E. 79th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN employed in large shirt factory in New York wants employment in spare time; references. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

YOUNG MAN wants position at anything where there is opportunity for advancement; moderate salary; references. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, strictly temperate, desires position in private family; will go anywhere. Write to WILLIAM ROBINSON, 611 S. 15th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN desires position to learn on poultry plant. Apply by letter only. F. McGEORGE, care Mr. Palmer, R. P. 10, Orange, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ENDFANT—Refined Englishwoman desires position as attendant to elderly lady; willing to travel, or will do light housekeeping; references. Address MRS. E. LIGHTNER, 3 Boudinot st., Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant desires position; 5 years' experience; good references. MISS E. E. CAIRNS, 5550 Willows av., Philadelphia.

CASHIER and general office work by woman with long successful career in this line; nine years' service with firm about to go out of business; references. Address E. D. QUACKENBUSH, 546 W. 147th st., New York.

CASHIER—Refined young woman wants position as cashier in retail store; references. OLIVE A. F. GREGG, 35 Elbert st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAMBER WORK, general housework or care of mother and home, one day week; references. MISS CELESTIA JONES, 43-45 W. 137th st., New York.

COMPANION—Young lady of refinement; speaks English and German; cheerful and willing to obey; references. MISS THERESA STUBACK, P. O. Box 233, Egg Harbor, N. J.

COMPANION—Middle-aged woman desires position to take care of children, as companion, housekeeper, or temporary practical attendant. Address JOHN R. 131 South Grove st., St. Louis, Mo.

COMPANION—Protestant lady wishes to act as companion for lady; references. MISS E. O. 420 S. 14th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' successful experience, desires work by the day, cutting, fitting and remodeling; city or country; references. Address MRS. E. GARDNER, 10 W. 10th st., New York.

EMBROIDERER, experienced, wants employment. E. G. GOERLICH, 31 Union st., Bethlehem, Pa.

EARNST COLLEGE GIRL wishes position to earn board in a good family while attending Pratt Institute; experienced in all kinds of work; references. TAWSELEY, 902 E. 13th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT—Young German of refinement, desires position as managing housekeeper. A. SCHWABE, 104 W. 81st st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON—Position wanted; capable in all kinds of housework; present employment, wishes to change hotel or institutional work preferred; would consider position of trust; references. MRS. HARRIET MITCHELL, 1210 Treadwell st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young German-American woman (25) married, wants position with private family; good plain cook, etc.; husband eats out; references. Address E. SOLIERI, 213 East 80th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS desires employment in home; can furnish best of references. MISS PAULINE PHILLIPS, 34 West 136th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS wants day work, washing or cleaning. Address JULIA BARNWELL, 230 W. 62d st., New York.

MAID (19), colored, experienced, wants position; washing; good cook; for 2 in family. MISS ELIZABETH OLIVER, 34 West 136th st., New York.

MAID—General housework girl (colored) wants position. MISS MAMIE COLLINS, 326 W. 53d st., New York.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman wishes position as managing housekeeper or chaperon, or any position of trust in cultured home; references. Address ELEANOR K. LA BATT, 151 Fifth st., Union Hill, N. J.

PLAIN SEWING wanted; machine or hand work; also feather stitching and mending. MRS. CAROLYN GILLETTE, 80 Bloomfield av., Newark, N. J.

REPRESENTATIVE—Experienced in all lines of business, desires position; references. MISS ESSIE HARRISON, 520 W. 52d st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER and typist (German), excellent, with good knowledge of English, desires to locate with reliable concern; references. RYLL WEINBERG, 1575 Lexington av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position; 10 years' experience secretarial work; best references. Address C. E. BRANDT, 100 W. 94th st., New York city.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady wishes position in a reliable company; has best references; able to assist in estate office. M. MARK, 1618 Vineyard pl., Bronx, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER—Beginner would like position where there is opportunity for advancement; 2 years high school education. EDITH PAULING, 213 Arthur av., Bronx, New York.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady wishes position in a reliable company; has best references; able to assist in estate office. M. MARK, 1618 Vineyard pl., Bronx, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER—Beginner would like position where there is opportunity for advancement; 2 years high school education. EDITH PAULING, 213 Arthur av., Bronx, New York.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady wishes position in a reliable company; has best references; able to assist in estate office. M. MARK, 1618 Vineyard pl., Bronx, N. Y.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER wants position in business house; experienced; preferably in New York; steady work; references. Start, FRANCES I. MORGAN, care Richard Doherty, 176 Montgomery st., Jersey City, N. J.

WOMAN—Competent, clean, young, colored woman wants employment few hours daily; takes washing home or out; excellent references; first-class references. WILLIE M. SIMMONS, 144 W. 133d st., apt. 15, New York.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

exclusive illustrated dry goods paper desires to secure intelligent representatives to secure subscriptions on a club basis in all parts of the country; it is important that only men and women of standing should apply; salary and commission. DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth av., New York city.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Every-body's, the Delineator and Adventure; an exclusive illustrated dry goods paper, desires to secure intelligent representatives to secure subscriptions on a club basis in all parts of the country; it is important that only men and women of standing should apply; salary and commission. DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth av., New York city.

MAN wanted, who understands the carpet cleaning business; steady employment. Address MRS. J. M. HARRIS, 135 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE wanted on small farm near Chicago; man to milk five cows and perform small odd jobs; wife to assist in housework. J. M. DAVIS, 1322 Wabash av., Chicago.

Classified Advertisements

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

CEDARMIST

Free tents and shacks from mosquitoes, flies and ants. Saves you many a night's rest. Deodorizes, purifies. Pint can (free spray-er) 25c. At grocers and druggists. Phone 1042-W. Tremont for prompt automobile delivery. If your dealer does not carry Cedar-mist, offer a substitute. **FRED E. HALE, Inc.** 984 Tremont st., Boston.

Suffolk Storage Warehouse Company
100 Northampton, near Washington Street

FURNITURE STORAGE

PACKING, SHIPPING
Estimate free without charge.
Send for descriptive booklet.
Telephone 323 Roxbury

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

QUIMSY'S CANDY SHOP
SUMMER CANDIES.

Regular 60c quality, lb.....23c
Including Fruit and Nut Novelties, French
Nougat, Maple, Peppermint, Wintergreen
and Walnut Wafers, Coconut and Mexican
Kisses.
Cream Caramels, lb.....40c
Opera Caramels, lb.....33c
SI PORTLAND STREET.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

TEN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN BRANDS
Sauers
THE BEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS AT YOUR

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED: RESTAURANT MAN

To open restaurant in town of 7000; no opposition to good, clean place; new building, electric, water, sewer, gas, and two hotels, European, to draw from; cheap rent, 46 miles from San Francisco. A. ALEXANDER, 2229 N. 1st St., Denver, Col.

WE HAVE OFFICES in the best business section of New York city and capable selling organization; desire sales agency for entire territory of Atlantic states of up-to-date manufacturing concern. Address: 100 Broadway, New York City. LITTLIS SALES COMPANY, 14 and 16 Church St. New York City.

FOR SALE—Established candy and ice cream business, retail 125 chairs, leg cabinet, fountain; electric piano; good location. H.B. MILLER & CO., 3214 N. Clark, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Art store, ideal spot; entire building; 1000 sq. ft.; no competition; no trade; no competition. C. A. TURNER, 5048 Grand Blvd., Chicago. Oakland 2125.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE

IMPORTANT

A resident of Denver, Col., for the past 25 years is seeking a person to fill a position like agent or representative of one or more good business concerns to call on the business and professional classes. references. Address B. G. J., 503 South Lincoln st., Denver, Col.

BOOKS

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, Encyclopaedias, dictionaries, New International Encyclopedia, complete and partial sets, and a host of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. **WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE**, 549 Washington st., Boston.

LAWYERS

MACNEILL, BIRD, MACDONALD & BAYFIELD, Solicitors. Bank of Toronto and Bank of Montreal, 201-202 Metropolitan bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

JOHN C. HIGDON,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
Patent and Trademark Cases
Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

FRANK C. ROGERS
Attorney-at-law
5 North La Salle St., CHICAGO

WILLIAM E. FREER
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
Room 1111, Ashland Block, CHICAGO

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counsellor
20 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

HENDY I. GREEN LAVER

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by obtaining their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY

DR. D. V. BOWER
Suite 1430, Fenelon Gas Building
Telephone Central 4374 CHICAGO

DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT
1006 Masonic Temple
Phone Central 5561 CHICAGO

DR. AYA B. H. NUMBERS,
306 Frost Bldg.
A-2103 LOS ANGELES, CAL. B'dway 1506

ROOMS

ST. STEPHEN ST. 76—Desirable rooms, permanent or to tourists, at summer rates. Tel. B. R. 5274-R.

WEST NEWTON, 32 Prince St.—Large and nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms, kitchen privileges. G. J. SEARS. Tel. Newton West 389-W.

BOARD AND ROOMS

WINNIE B. MANN

LYNN-BY-THE-SEA
First-class board and rooms; elegant
bathing beach; terms moderate; open year
round. 235 Ocean St. Tel. 1892-1.

ROOMS WANTED
LADY engaged in writing would like
quiet, light room; references. Address,
with details, X 25, Monitor Office.

BOARDERS WANTED
WANTED—Elderly lady boarder, or one
looking for a home with the best of care
and attention. In writing would like
vegetables. Terms reasonable; references
exchanged. Address R. A. STEARNS,
Hingham, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD—NEW JERSEY
DESIRABLE VACANCIES in small
boarding house, about 200 ft. from
ocean. JANE P. ELLIS, 103 S. Vassar
sq., Ventnor, N. J.

BOARDERS WANTED—NEW YORK
LADY having beautiful, cool apartment
near Riverside would let attractive rooms;
tourists, permanent guests; board optional;
house contracts. YANKEE, 230 W. 104th st.

HELP WANTED—MALE
WANTED—Travelling salesman to sell
our products; salary and commission
territorial rights given; must have not less
than \$2000 to invest in stock of the company
now operating since 20 years. MACHINERY, Pres-
ter-Seal Products Co., 1146 W. Kinzie st.,
Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED
WANTED—An assistant bookkeeper, one
capable of writing shorthand; salary \$12
to \$15 per week; state particulars. Ad-
dress, X, Monitor Office.

HOTELS
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Is a delightful hill-country resort, made even
more so by the presence of the finest

Stocks Firmer; Closing Prices Are Irregular

CONSERVATISM IS STILL MANIFESTED IN STOCK MARKET

Price Movement Is Quiet and Irregular With No Definite Trend — Traders Think Politics a Factor

LONDON IS DULL

There was little change in prices at the opening of the New York stock market this morning. The movement was quiet and irregular with no definite trend. Traders are still inclined to act conservatively notwithstanding the splendid crop outlook and the large volume of general business now under way.

They point to the fact that as former presidential campaigns invariably have acted as a disturbing factor in the markets there is no reason why the political contest this year should be an exception. Consequently they prefer to wait until after the election before making any extended commitments.

Canadian Pacific established a new high record this morning. United Fruit was the weak feature of the local market. Announcement of a new stock issue was the cause of the decline which started yesterday. There was considerable trading in Butte & Superior at fractionally higher prices. Agricultural Chemical was weak.

With the exception of strength displayed by a few specialties the New York market showed indications of heaviness and trading became quiet around midday. Studebaker opened up 1/4 at 39 1/2, and moved up more than 2 points further before closing. Wisconsin Central opened up 1/4 at 58 1/2 and advanced 1 1/2 further during the first half of the session. The market leaders were generally under last night's closing.

On the local exchange United Fruit opened off 3 points at 200 and declined under 195. American Agricultural Chemical opened off 1/4 at 60 and declined under 50. Hancock opened off 1/2 at 30 and declined 1 1/2 further.

LONDON—In the late official dealings the markets showed some apathy owing to the lack of business, but the tone possessed steadiness. The domestic departments were narrow and slightly easier in prices.

American issues were quiet and sentiment was somewhat mixed political discussion being regarded as a partial offset to the bright crop prospects. Strength of Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk was maintained owing to the fine earnings of the properties.

Russian securities received support on the influence of Minister Poincaré's visit to St. Petersburg. Realizations took place in mining shares.

The continental bourses were quiet.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated Nevada	76	61 1/2	61 1/2
Bay State Gas	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Boston City	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Butte Central	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chief	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Corbin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cortez	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Crown Reserve	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Davis Daily	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Eagle Bluebell	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Eastern Dome	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Ely Consolidated	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
First National Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goldfield Consolidated	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
International Rotary	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Iron Cap	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Laramie	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Lion Hill	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Massachusetts	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Mexican Metals	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Nevada Douglas	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Old Dominion Tr. Rts.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Payson	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Tomahawk	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
United Verde Ext.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Tukon	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Best selected copper £83 5s, up 5s; pig tin strong, spot £204 10s, up £2 5s; futures £202 5s, up £2 10s; Spanish pig lead up 5s, at £19 5s; spelter £26 5s, up 2s, 6d; Cleveland warrants up 6d, at 60s.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

The area of high pressure that was central over the lake region is moving slowly eastward and producing pleasant weather. The disturbance that was central over North Dakota yesterday morning is now central over Minnesota. It has caused local showers during the last 24 hours from Oklahoma northward to upper Michigan. The greatest amount of rainfall reported was 1.50 inches at Concordia, Kan.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

3 a. m. 60; 12 noon 67; 7 p. m. 71. Average temperature yesterday, 67 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York	74	Portland, Me.	68
Buffalo	68	Albany	70
Saunderstown	72	Pittsburgh	72
Washington	76	Chicago	66
Philadelphia	70	Des Moines	66
Jacksonville	82	Denver	66
San Francisco	70	St. Louis	66
Kansas City	74		

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:42; High water, sun sets 6:58; 4:38 a. m.; 5:06 p. m. Length of day 14:16.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am Chem	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	71	71	69 1/2	70 1/2
Am Can	40 1/4	41	40	40 1/2
Am Can pf	120 1/2	120 1/2	120	120 1/2
Am Cities	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Am Cities pf	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Car Pkwy	59	59	59	59
Am Cotton Oil	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am Loco	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Loco pf	109	109	109	109
Am Smelting	84	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am Sugar	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Am Steel Fktry	35	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am T & T	146	146	145 1/2	145 1/2
Central Leather	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am Woolen pf	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Atchafalpa	108	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
At Coast Line	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Brooklyn Union	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
B. R. T.	93	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Beth Steel	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Beth Steel pf	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
China	33	33	33	33
Crescent Carpet Co.	85	85	85	85
Erle & Co.	144	144	144	144
Central Leather	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Ches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Consolidated	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Ca Pacific	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chi M & St P	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Chi M & St P pf	141	141	140 1/2	140 1/2
Denver pf	36	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Erle 1st pf	54	54	53 1/2	53 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Gen Electric	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2
Gen Motor Co.	37	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gen Motor Co pf	79	79	79	79
Gr Nor pf	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Harvester	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Harvester pf	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Ill Central	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Inter-Met	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Int Marine	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Int Pump	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Kan City So.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Kan & Tex	28	28	28	28
Kan & Tex pf	61	61	60 1/2	60 1/2
Laclede Gas	106	106	106	106
L & N	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Loish Valley	171 1/2	171 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Loose-Wiles Co.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Miami	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Missouri Pacific	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Mex Petroleum Co.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
M & St L	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
M & St L pf	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
M & St L & S	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Nat Riscuit	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Nevada Cons.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
N Y State Ry	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
N Y N H & H	136	136	136	136
N Y Central	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Norfolk & Western	128 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Northern Pacific	128 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Northern Am.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Pacific Mail	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pacific T & T	51	51	51	51
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Peoples Gas	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
P & S L	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	36	36	36	36
Pullman	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Ray Cons.	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	168	168	167 1/2	167 1/2
Republic Steel	28	28	28	28
Republic Steel pf	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Rock Island	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Rock Island pf	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Seaboard A L	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Seaboard A L pf	54	54	54	54
Sears Roebuck	198 1/2	198 1/2	197 1/2	197 1/2
Sears Roebuck pf	124	124	124	124
Southern Ry	120	120	119 1/2	119 1/2
Southern Ry pf	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
St L Southwest	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
St L Southwest pf	73	73	73	73
Studebaker	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Studebaker pf	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Tennessee Copper	42	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U S Steel	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
U S Steel pf	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
U S Steel & W	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Underwood	110	110	110	110
Union Pacific	171 1/2	171 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Union Pacific pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
United Inv Co.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
U S Realty & C	84	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
U S Rubber	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U S Rubber 1st pf	108	108	107 1/2	107 1/2
U S Steel	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
U S Steel pf	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Val L C & W	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Wabash	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Westinghouse	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Western Union	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Wisconsin Cent	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Woolworth	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2

CONTINUED DEMAND FOR COTTON CAUSES MUCH SPECULATION

The rate at which spinners continue to take cotton, even at the higher prices prevailing, is the subject of universal comment in cotton circles. World's takings last week were 151,580 bales, against 114,285 for the corresponding week last year.

Liverpool and the continent appear literally eager for cotton at the prices prevailing at the wind-up of a 16,000,000-bale crop. With the realization that South is unlikely to raise more than 13,000,000 bales at best in the coming season, the question of the world's consumptive requirements is becoming of more vital interest. Will the present record-breaking pace be maintained? American and foreign spinners have taken 14,781,871 bales of cotton during the season to date—a full 25 per cent in excess of the previous season.

Despite the world-wide revival in the textile industry, and the considerable increase in spindleage, it is hardly believable that there could be a 25 per cent increase in actual consumptive requirements. In other words, there is a difference between "takings" and purchases for immediate needs. It has been frequently pointed out that the world's consumption has at last overtaken production.

It is hardly likely, however, even with another "big" crop in this country, that the world would buy it with the avidity it did last. Notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, it seems impossible to escape the conclusion that considerable cotton may have been bought and held for speculative purposes. In other words, the world may have put a million bales or so in its waistcoat pocket for future reference. Contracts are known to have been made for cotton at the low prices of early winter for delivery many years hence—some as far ahead as 1920.

While such distant contracts do not constitute a drain on present supplies, but must come from the crop of some future year, they illustrate the tendency, more apparent in the last year perhaps than ever before, to purchase far ahead of current requirements.

It is entirely possible that certain "hidden" stocks may exert a considerable influence on the price of cotton during the coming season.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Low, (Inc.)				
	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Sept.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Oct.	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 3/4	92 3/4
Nov.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Corn—				
Sept.	69 1/4	68 3/4	65 1/2	66 1/4
Oct.	56 1/4	57 1/4	55 1/4	55 3/4
Nov.	56 1/4	56 1/4	55 3/4	55 3/4
Oats—				
Sept.	31 1/4	31 1/4	24 3/4	30 3/4
Oct.	32 3/4	32 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Nov.	34 3/4	34 3/4	34	34 1/4
Pork—				
Sept.	17.75	17.82	17.70	17.77
Oct.	18.00	18.00	17.85	17.87
Lard—				
Sept.	10.55	10.57	10.50	10.50
Oct.	10.65	10.65	10.57	10.57

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

NEW STOCK ISSUE IS ANNOUNCED BY UNITED FRUIT CO.

A Twenty Per Cent Increase Voted by Directors to Be Offered at \$150 a Share to Present Holders

VALUE OF RIGHTS

The directors of the United Fruit Company have voted a 20 per cent increase in stock, to be offered to shareholders at \$150 per share. With the old stock at \$202, this gives a right worth between \$8 and \$9 per share.

With the increase now voted by the directors, the outstanding stock will be brought up to \$306,940,360.

A special meeting of the stockholders has been called for Thursday, Sept. 5, to increase the authorized capital from \$35,000,000 to \$45,000,000, divided into 450,000 shares, par \$100.

Stockholders will be asked to authorize directors to issue the \$10,000,000 additional stock as they shall from time to time determine is for best interests of the company.

If stockholders' authorization is voted, stock of record at close of business Sept. 16 shall have the right to subscribe at \$150 per share for one new share at the rate of one new share for every five owned.

In case the above action is taken it is intended to make subscriptions payable as follows: Ten per cent on or before Oct. 26; 50 per cent on or before Dec. 14.

Interest will be allowed at rate of 6 per cent on all anticipated payments. Certificates will issue in December so that new stock will participate in the January dividend.

During each of the past four years the directors have declared extra dividends of 10 per cent, which were in large part applied toward subscription to new stock at par. Indirectly, therefore, they were stock dividends.

The present offering differs from the four preceding extra dividends by virtue of the fact that the company is now calling for something over \$9,000,000 of new money, but on such terms as will yield the stockholders a valuable subscription privilege.

With the increased stock outstanding the company will still be earning double its present 8 per cent dividend, and the properties to be acquired with the new funds insure it a continuous source of fruit for years to come, and will do away with the uncertainties of broken contracts, enabling the company to regulate not only the amount but the quality of fruit from its vital sources of supply.

The ability of the company to do its financing by an issue of stock rather than through an issue of bonds is a hopeful sign of strength, and even if the company does not pay a stock dividend this year as in each of the past four, it will, by the proposed financing, give a "plum" of proportions fairly commensurate with its recent stock dividends.

In the 13 years since its organization United Fruit shares have passed from speculative to investment hands. Today the company enjoys the unique distinction of possessing the best distribution for its stock of any major New England industrial and public service corporation.

At the present time United Fruit has about 6000 stockholders with an average ownership of 29 shares. Of nine other leading New England investment stocks, there is none which equals this showing. Another interesting fact is that 50 per cent of the shareholders are women. In this respect the company keeps pace with such investment issues as American Telephone and American Sugar, the majority of whose shareholders are also women.

Another remarkable fact is that since 1907 United Fruit stockholders have had an annual return, either in dividends or enhancement of principal, of no less than 48 per cent. The purchaser of 100 shares in 1907 at 100¢ now has 146 shares through successive stock dividends, and this stock has recently been selling in the market at \$205. A sale at the latter quotation, therefore, would net a profit of very close to \$20,000. Distributed over five years this means an enhancement in principal equal to 40 per cent per annum. If to this be added the regular 8 per cent stock dividends, it is clear that the owner of 100 shares acquired at 100¢ in 1907 has in the interval had an average annual return of almost 50 per cent—a record of sustained prosperity with but few equals in the history of American finance.

SANDUSKY RIVER POWER CO.

FREMONT, O.—The Sandusky River Power Company, with a capital of \$9,000,000, all subscribed, has been organized here, with F. R. McMullin of Chicago as president. The company has at work a force of 300 men constructing an immense dam and power house for the hydro-electric plant that will harness the waters of the Sandusky river, two miles south of Fremont.

PRICE OF LEAD REDUCED

NEW YORK—The American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead 25 cents per 100 pounds from \$4.75 to \$4.50.

APPROXIMATE SHARE EARNINGS OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES

Returns on Common Stocks of Leading Systems Are Widely Divergent at Present Market Prices—Position of the Harriman Lines

NEW YORK—It is to be expected that railroad common stocks will sell to yield widely divergent returns, because so many other factors enter the making of prices. Present prices of important railroad stocks vary widely on this basis of measurement. Probably the extraordinary character of the past 12 months, from the railroad point of view, is largely responsible.

The following gives approximate share earnings, in year to June 30 last, present price in even figures, earnings on market price and yield of important railroad stocks. In case of St. Paul the earnings are set down as 3.5 per cent for reason that a director says that they will be "between 3 per cent and 4 per cent," although estimates based on known figures give a less favorable result. Similarly, Illinois Central is credited with 4.5 per cent on prediction of President Markham.

	Earned on stk.	Mkt. price	% div.	% yield
Atchafalpa	8.5	108	7.87	7.25
Atl. C. Line	12.5	141	8.86	6.35
Can. Pac.	21.0	274	7.66	2.78
Chesapeake	8.5	81	8.02	9.75
St. Paul	3.5	107	3.27	3.07
Gen. North.	10.5	140	7.5	5.35
Ill. Cent.	12.5	123	10.16	8.13
Lehigh Val.	10.0	171	5.85	3.42
N. & W.	18	118	8.05	6.82
N. Pac.	7.5	128	5.85	4.53
Reading	10.5	167	6.28	3.75
South. Pac.	8.5	111	7.65	6.80
Union Pac.	14.0	171	8.18	4.78

The difference of 14 points between Northern Pacific and Great Northern is amply justified by comparison of earnings on stock. Bankers close to Great Northern expect to see it report stock earnings of more than the 10.5 per cent here adopted as a conservative estimate, while Northern Pacific is not likely to exceed 7.5 per cent. Even if its earnings for the past year were to run 8 per cent, they would represent only 6.35 per cent on present selling price, a figure exceeded by Atchafalpa, Canadian Pacific, Great Northern and the Harriman Pacific, not to mention Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western.

Three chief factors operate to produce variations in earnings on market prices—physical condition, stability of traffic and equities in other properties. Thus Lehigh Valley, because regarded as an excellent physical condition and comparatively little exposed to violent fluctuations in earnings, sells to earn less on its price than most of the others, particularly western roads which serve a territory thinner in population and tonnage. Reading and Baltimore & Ohio follow in order. While Reading has long been notorious for selling without much reference to immediate return, it will be seen to compare on the whole favorably with other trunk lines. If Reading had no equities whatever, its market price would not be conspicuously out of line with earnings. Its extraordinary

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ST. PAUL SYSTEM

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Gross earnings	\$3,326,758	\$144,495
Net earnings	1,268,050	54.973
Operating revenue	4,926,292	201,908
Operating expenses	3,658,242	150,858
Net operating revenue	1,268,050	54.973

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET SOUND

Gross earnings	\$1,472,892	\$209,041
Net earnings	549,368	81.515
Operating revenue	1,632,012	228,245
Operating expenses	1,082,644	151.700

TACOMA & EASTERN

Gross earnings	\$50,920	\$4,523
Net earnings	12,642	3.577
Operating revenue	\$50,920	\$4,523
Operating expenses	38,278	3.346

COMBINED COMPANIES

Gross earnings	\$6,850,570	\$79,825,199
Net earnings	2,597,335	30,131,101
Operating revenue	9,452,905	110,956,298
Operating expenses	6,855,570	80,825,199

ROCK ISLAND LINES

Operating revenue	\$6,074,920	\$663,480
Operating expenses	3,294,277	364,977
Net operating revenue	2,780,643	308,503
Net revenue	2,780,643	308,503
Taxes	23,158	2,644
Interest on bonds	2,594,487	295,859

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Operating revenue	\$4,712,853	\$517,620
Operating expenses	3,753,350	418,431
Net operating revenue	959,503	103,189
Operating revenue	15,063,521	1,660,802
Operating expenses	12,250,403	1,330,283
Net operating revenue	2,813,118	310,519

RIO GRANDE & SOUTHERN

Third week July	\$12,892	\$3,993
Fourth week July	15,581	1,811
Month July	51,047	8,802

TEXAS & PACIFIC

Fourth week July	\$401,712	\$20,367
Month July	1,180,561	53,845

COLORADO & SOUTHERN LINES

Fourth week July	\$335,695	\$28,039
Month July	1,065,873	102,031

HAVANA ELECTRIC

Week of Aug. 4	\$51,338	\$3,337
From Jan. 1	1,496,843	\$8,292

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Fourth week July	\$1,528,181	\$312,807
Month July	5,308,676	1,103,269

INTERNATIONAL-GREAT NORTHERN

Fourth week July	\$271,000	\$63,000
Month July	760,000	163,000

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

Fourth week July	\$366,000	\$101,000
Month July	1,068,000	242,000

MISSOURI PACIFIC

Fourth week July	\$1,938,000	\$5,000
Month July	5,026,442	580,000

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

June	\$837,042	\$142,670
Gross earnings	294,178	102,789
Fiscal year	5,578,554	741,885
Net earnings	2,622,801	715,333

low yield discounts proved ability to pay more than the present 6 per cent and its ownership of great coal deposits.

Canadian Pacific is another example of a price out of relation to immediate returns and therefore discounting other factors, in this case the prospect of further subscription rights and more remote realization by stockholders of its vast acreage of agricultural lands.

In the light of earnings neither St. Paul nor Illinois Central, both of which failed to earn their dividends last year, has fully discounted its reverses. However, the earnings of one extraordinary year are not conclusive evidence of inherent earning power. The figures fairly indicate that neither is selling too low; whether they are selling too high depends largely on the recovery they are able to make this year in efficient handling of traffic.

The figures make the Harriman stocks look low, particularly Union Pacific. If it were not for constant threats of government contest of Southern Pacific's title to oil lands, that stock would be cheap at present price, selling to yield 5.40 per cent as compared with 5.55 per cent on Northern Pacific, which is earning much less margin over its dividend and less on its selling price. It sells to yield nearly one half of 1 per cent more than Great Northern, and even last year earned a little more on the present price than Great Northern, though it had extraordinary reverses to contrast with Great Northern's unusual prosperity.

Southern Pacific's equity in oil lands should offset the equity of the two Hill roads in Burlington and probably would be the question of title not constantly bobbing up. Union Pacific yields more than any of the other stocks mentioned except Lehigh Valley and Chesapeake & Ohio, over both of which it has the advantage in earnings. It has also its big equity in Southern Pacific and so in the latter's oil lands.

Perhaps the most striking cases of statistical value are Louisville & Nashville and Atlantic Coast Line. On direct operations the advantages seem to lie with Louisville despite the fact that it sells to yield only 4.38 per cent, because it is earning over 10 per cent on its market price as compared with 8.40 per cent by the road that controls it and less by several other roads above. Yet Coast Line is relatively cheaper than Louisville. Add its equity to its own earnings from operation and the total is over 17 per cent on its stock. Its earnings and equities, which are far more realizable than in oil or coal lands, represent something over 12 per cent on its selling price. Yet the stock yields close to 5 per cent as an investment compared with 3.59 per cent on Reading at one end and 6.17 per cent on Chesapeake & Ohio at the other.

WESTERN RAILWAY TRAFFIC BETTER

CHICAGO—Traffic on western railroads during the past week was equal to or a little better than the same period a year ago. Officials are still in an optimistic frame of mind and believe that the improvement in general business which has been noted during the last few weeks will be maintained. There is now a liberal movement of all kinds of merchandise and miscellaneous freight and as crops are marketed it is expected that buying of these commodities will increase. The movement of grain from the Southwest has already assumed fairly large proportions and demand for wheat for export is expected to stimulate shipments unless some untoward obstacle obtains in the near future.

Interior merchants are enthusiastic over the crop outlook and are preparing to anticipate purchases of merchandise for future delivery as the purchasing power of the farmer is expected to increase materially during the fall, as good prices for all cereals will undoubtedly be secured.

The banks of the West are making preparations to accommodate business enterprises and rates for money have stiffened somewhat. Funds for crop moving purposes have already begun to flow to interior points and country bankers are making arrangements for the accommodations which they will need during the fall. Currency shipments, however, will not become large until late in the current month, unless the movement of grain is exceptionally early. Usually the maximum movement of money to the interior takes place during the month of October. Commercial paper and money are now quoted at the same price, 5 per cent.

Crop reports from all directions have shown material improvement during the last few days and it is now believed that the spring wheat, except that planted very late, is out of danger as far as black rust is concerned.

LARGE STEEL ORDERS

PITTSBURGH—Heavy buyers of steel bars are coming more freely into the market and their large tonnages are piling high above the contracted sales made for the last half of the year. The new buying is coming from manufacturers of nuts, bolts and rivets, car builders and railroad shops principally.

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table given below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess of actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserves in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

	Legal	Actual	Aug. 3 July 27 Aug. 3
Union	20.4%	27.2%	29.1%
Old Boston	24.1	24.3	28.1
State	26.2	26.1	30.0
New England	26.3	26.0	29.3
Second	26.1	26.3	28.6
Atlantic	26.3	25.9	27.0
Merchants	26.3	26.2	27.3
Shawmut	26.3	26.0	27.3
Second	26.3	26.0	27.3
Webster & Atlas	26.3	26.0	27.3
Elmer	26.3	26.0	27.3
Boylston	26.3	26.0	27.3
Security	26.3	26.0	27.3
Fourth	26.3	26.0	27.3
Waltham	26.3	26.0	27.3
Commercial	26.3	26.0	27.3
Average	26.0	25.9	29.8

No separate statement is made this week for the Fourth National, whose accounts were included in those of the Atlantic National, under whose charter the Fourth, pending the merger of the two banks, is at present doing business.

Average legal reserve is 3 per cent lower and average actual reserve is 2.3 per cent higher than a week ago. Eight of the 16 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and nine in actual reserve. Two banks are below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against two below last week.

FINANCIAL NOTES

J. P. Morgan & Co. will finance new Cincinnati Union station project to cost about \$6,000,000, instead of \$36,000,000, as at first planned.

James Rankin, who has just returned to Chicago from the Pacific coast, says that he never saw such perfect crop conditions from one end of the route to the other.

It is understood that retirement of President Shonts of Alton will be followed by his resignation as president of Clover Leaf in accordance with his decision to devote his entire attention to Interborough Rapid Transit, the New York Railways and the allied interests.

It is rumored in Providence that Nicholson File Company is to be absorbed by a \$20,000,000 New Jersey corporation. Nicholson company has \$5,000,000 capitalization, and is said to have been making between 22 per cent and 24 per cent profits. It is paying dividends at the rate of 16 per cent per annum.

A Chicago special says that eastern railroads are in good shape for business, and handled 7 per cent more last week than the same week last year, although shipments eastbound from Chicago were slightly under those of the previous week. The feature was the enlargement in the miscellaneous freight shipments, which more than offset losses on other classes.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 6.)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Cincinnati, O.—A. Cohen of Dan Cohen & Co., Essex.

Detroit, Mich.—T. B. Jeffries of Crowther, Miller & Co., Tour.

Havana, Cuba—P. Solari; U. S. New York—A. Bass; U. S. New York—A. Klotzman; U. S. New York—J. C. Carr; U. S. New York—Mr. Bates and Mr. Pfaff of J. C. Bates & Co.

Portland, Ore.—O. H. Pithian of Pithian-Barker Shoe Co.; Adams.

San Francisco, Cal.—J. S. Nicklesburg of Cahn, Nicklesburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln st. Santiago, Cuba—Pedro Montano of Montano & Co., Sancho.

LEATHER BUYERS
Leicester, Eng.—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & Son; Essex.

Leicester, Eng.—W. L. Grant of Thomas Oliver Ltd.; Adams.

London, Eng.—C. Bridges of Must Bros. & Co.; Essex.

REVIVE FARWELL ROAD PROJECT

FARWELL, Tex.—A syndicate of Chicago and Des Moines men headed by J. J. Fry of Michigan City, Ind., has acquired the charter, franchise and holdings of the Rock Island-Mexico Farwell & Southern railroad.

The company is being organized and construction will begin shortly on the line which will run from Farwell to connect with Texas & Pacific at either Midland or Big Springs. The first division will be 190 miles long. A second division to run to San Antonio, 250 miles, will be started later.

Crop reports from all directions have shown material improvement during the last few days and it is now believed that the spring wheat, except that planted very late, is out of danger as far as black rust is concerned.

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HIGHER PRICES OBTAIN IN SHOE AND LEATHER INDUSTRY

Orders for Footwear Larger and More Numerous Notwithstanding the Advances—Stocks Are Small in Face of Prospective Demand

The dominant feature in the shoe and leather markets is the continued strength and occasional advance of prices. It is this which has been agitating the buyers for the past two seasons. It has increased in difficulty until the situation seems almost beyond solution.

Since March 1, hides have advanced 2 cents per pound, today's quotations being as follows: Branded cows, 16c; Colorado, 16½c; butts, 16½c; heavy Texas, 16½c; to 17c; light natives, 16½c; country extremes, 15c, and country butts, 14c; sales having been made at these prices. Furthermore, stocks are small in comparison to the most conservative estimates of the prospective demand and at present leather dealers are extremely cautious in accepting orders even at maximum prices.

It was stated by a large tanner of union leather that in ordinary times he would have about 50,000 backs in his warehouses, which was considered no more than his business required, but today he is sold to bare floors except lots that might be called second choice.

Therefore, as all heavy leather emanated from hides, its value is sensitive to the rise or fall of the raw material, so what is said about sole leather applies equally to any side leather whatever the finishing process may be. The situation is near to the anxious point and appears to remain within the limits of a minimum character, but commercial conditions as reported from the regular sources are so extremely optimistic and a feeling among our local merchants similarly buoyant, it is quite apparent that the leather dealers are somewhat concerned over what a sharp demand for stock might develop.

Present affairs differ so much from past predictions that few care to express opinions regarding the future, but an agent of a leading packer stated that January prices would be 10 per cent higher than they are today.

Shoe buyers are beginning to reach out for the future, several accepting orders having been reported, yet leather values have not prompted them to be at all speculative or return to the old method of contracting for a season's needs. Several large orders have been taken, but manufacturers hold options on deliveries. This might not be true of men's fine shoes, but even this high grade is favored with orders larger than they usually average, and the future looks good. Salesmen for the retail trade take to the road this month. Prices have been advanced and quality maintained.

Reports from makers of men's shoes a grade lower show larger orders and a fairly good number. It is rumored that a few big contracts have been mutually arranged for. However, manufacturers seem satisfied with the outlook and inquiries revealed the best of anticipations.

Operations in men's heavy goods are developing slowly, as manufacturers and buyers are both cautious, neither being at all sure of their position. However, as these goods are used in large quantities, orders must be in the works soon, as delays are unprofitable to both parties. Side upper leather prices are so uncertain that they are daily considered, and last week a special grade advanced 2 cents per foot. If buyers were cognizant of the actual conditions prevailing in the side leather market they would be more active than they have thus far been.

There has been a liberal trade in boys' and youths' heavy shoes, and most of the factories are running up to their capacity, and this notwithstanding the advance is correlative with men's shoes of a similar grade, which marks a contrast difficult to understand.

Factories making warm goods are still having all that they can do and the season promises to be a record one. Men's slipper orders are now coming in daily and manufacturers are preparing to avoid unsatisfactory deliveries, in some instances piling up goods awaiting shipping dates.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

EMPIRE PARLIAMENT
GOAL POINTED TO BY
MEN OF DOMINIONS

Canada's Premier as Guest
of Honor of Legislators
Declares Time Is at Hand
for Younger Nations' Aid

AFRICA IS HEARD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Empire Parliamentary Association, which was formed a year ago at the time of King George's coronation, has held its inaugural dinner in the Harcourt room of the House of Commons, at which the guest of honor was R. L. Borden, K. C., as joint president of the Canadian branch of the association.

Alfred Lyttelton, M. P., presided, and a large concourse of distinguished men with their wives, were present. Among well known names were those of Sir Rufus Isaacs, K. C., Lord Emmott, J. W. Lowther (speaker of the House of Commons), Lord Strathcona, the Earl of Meath, the Hon. Charles Doherty, M. P. (Canadian postmaster-general); Sir George Reid, Sir Robert Finlay, K. C., M. P., L. N. de Rothschild, M. P., and many others.

A letter was read by the chairman from the prime minister regretting that his attendance at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Society, taking place the same evening, rendered his presence impossible. "The fact," he wrote, "that so many members of the parliaments of the dominions overseas are joining the association shows that those who founded it undertook a valuable work."

The first toast was "The overseas members of the Empire Parliamentary Association," and the chairman said he thought he might claim for this society that its ultimate effect would be to promote friendships, facilitate courtesies, and further the mutual knowledge of members of the parliaments of the great free nations of the empire.

Membership Growing

It was said, he continued, that every member of the Union Parliament of South Africa had joined the association, and that it was only because the parliaments of Australasia met at a later date that they had not already done the same. To many of us the supreme ideal for many years had been one imperial navy and alongside of that had been the desire that the dominions should have some voice and influence in directing and controlling the foreign relations of the empire.

This toast was associated with names connected with the great dominions of Canada and South Africa, the earliest and latest among the dominions of the crown; and as he spoke of Canada Mr. Lyttelton paid a high tribute to Mr. Borden. "We are proud to welcome him," he said, "not only as a man of great ability, but as a man of supreme patience, insight and courage."

There could be no higher honor, said Mr. Borden, in replying to the toast, than to address members of the British Parliament, the origin of which reached back almost to the earliest pages of the nation's history. Since the overseas nations had enjoyed parliamentary institutions of their own evolution and development, they had proceeded upon almost precisely the same lines as in England. In Canada they had not yet restricted the freedom of debate which until recent years prevailed in the British Parliament, but the increasing volume of business might eventually bring about some similar action.

Status Has Narrowed

At one time this mother of parliaments was in truth and in fact an imperial parliament in the highest sense, but that status had ceased to exist. A parliament elected upon, and expending so large a portion of its time and energy in determining questions of purely domestic concern could hardly be regarded as an imperial parliament in the highest and truest sense. The complete autonomy which had been granted to the great dominions of the empire had given them practically complete control of their own affairs, but in one respect, viz., the policy which settled the issues of peace and war, the Parliament and government of the mother country still controlled the relations and destinies of the empire; the time was at hand when the dominions, which had meanwhile been developing their resources, would be called upon to take their reasonable and legitimate share in maintaining the security of the empire's existence.

"I am sure," he added, "that Canada will give a response not less loyal or less earnest than that of the motherland herself." One realized, however, that when the day of peril arrived, the day for effective preparation might have passed. Those who accepted a share in, and a responsibility for, the defense and security of this vast empire, were no longer to be considered as wards by self-constituted guardians. Within the lifetime of the children and those present Canada in all probability would surpass the British Isles in population and resources.

It needed only a statement of this expectation to indicate the magnitude of the issue, an issue fraught with grave

TRADE OPPORTUNITY
WITH LATIN-AMERICA
IS TOLD IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a lecture before the members of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, explained the exceptional opportunity which trade had at the present time of securing markets in Latin America.

This year, he said, the foreign trade of Latin America would reach the enormous total of £500,000,000, an increase of nearly 100 per cent during the last 15 years. At the present moment Great Britain held the commanding position in this trade, but she must be prepared to meet active competition from the United States, Germany, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland, and Italy. The United States in particular was increasing her trade with the 20 Latin American states at a greater rate than Great Britain or any European country, and it was probable that this year the trade of the United States with Latin America would surpass that of either Great Britain or Germany.

Mr. Barrett went on to point out the enormous advantage which the Panama canal would be to the trade of Europe and the United States with Latin America. Indeed, the 12 Latin American countries possessing a Pacific seaboard would experience greater direct benefit from the canal than even the United States. The Pacific coast of these 12 countries conducted at the present time an annual foreign trade of £100,000,000, but once the canal was completed this might be expected to increase to five times its present volume in the course of a few years, with corresponding benefits to British and American commerce.

SAVING OF MONT
ST. MICHEL NOW
BEFORE CHAMBER

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Amis du Mont St. Michel are making every effort to persuade the chamber to remove the hideous causeway which separates the rock from the mainland and which, by its presence causes the sand to silt up to such an extent that before long the entire bay will be blocked. And, as in the case of so many other beautiful places, Mont St. Michel suffers very considerably from terrific outbreaks of colored hoarings.

As a result of the action by the amis Leon Berard, under secretary of state for fine arts, accompanied by various officials, paid a visit to Mont St. Michel with a view to acquainting themselves thoroughly with the position of affairs so as to prepare a measure for the approval of Parliament after the vacation.

He instructed the prefect of the manche to issue a warning to all people interested, that they must conform immediately to the law which is already in existence, and forbids advertisements within a certain distance of any historical monument. He said that 300 yards of the causeway nearest the island will be removed; this will probably be replaced by a subterranean railway, while, in order to restore the action of the current in the bay now blocked by the silting up of sand, another causeway must also be destroyed.

FIGARO PAYS ITS TRIBUTE
TO FRENCH MATHEMATICIAN

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—In referring to the value of the work of Henri Poincare, the great mathematician and savant, the Figaro reminds us that one of the most difficult things in the world is to appreciate with full justice that which we have been accustomed to view at very close range.

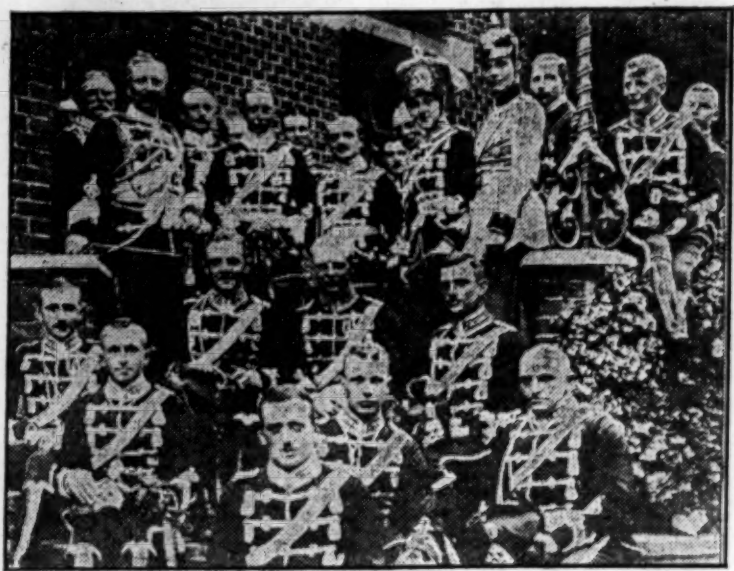
The height of the Eiffel tower cannot be estimated from a position at its base. In order to realize that this monument

significance for Canadians but with even deeper meaning for the people of the mother country.

"God grant," concluded the speaker, "whether we be of these mother islands or of the great dominions beyond the seas, that we may so bear ourselves that the future shall not hold to our lips the chalice of vain regret for opportunity neglected."

The same insistence prevailed in the speech of Sir Lionel Phillips. In the hour of need, he said, South Africa will be ready to do its duty. The British empire stood as a whole, and the burden on Great Britain was so great that rising territories in other parts of the world must contribute their share, and the question of giving a voice in the direction of the foreign policy of the empire could only be reached through the medium of an imperial Parliament.

"The Empire Parliamentary Association is the outgrowth of the coronation year," said the Hon. George E. Foster, M. P., "but the inspiration goes much deeper than that." If the association started well and kept going, we should have hundreds of men, the legislators and the commanding statesmen of all parts of the empire, knowing the condition each of other parts than his own, under the stress of a common purpose and a common end.

CROWN PRINCE VISITED
BY GERMAN EMPEROR

Group of officers of famous German regiment commanded by crown prince, who stands close to Kaiser on the left

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—The German Emperor paid a visit to the crown prince at Dantz recently. His majesty took the opportunity of reviewing the well-known regiment known as the Death's Head

Hussars. The Emperor is standing on the extreme left with the crown prince close to him. Princess Victoria Louise, the crown princess, and Prince Adalbert are also shown, all wearing uniform. It should be noted that the crown prince commands the regiment.

FOREIGN LOAN SEEMS
INEVITABLE IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—For some little time there have been a fairly numerous section of Chinese who have declared that China was able to secure all the money that she needed within her own borders from her own citizens.

Appeals to the patriotism of the wealthy have been scattered broadcast, committees have been formed or have formed themselves for the purpose of promulgating the idea, but needless to say no response was forthcoming. This, as well as the steadily increasing difficulties of the provincial administrations throughout the country, has had the effect of reconciling the people to the central government's decision to obtain a foreign loan. The patriotic effort to raise £60,000,000 by voluntary contribution has miserably failed, and as the government has not dared to hint at the possibility of a forced levy, the only alternative is of course the foreign loan.

The sum of £60,000,000 is the Chinese government's own estimate of its requirements, and the foreign banking groups to whom the government applied for the accommodation are presumably satisfied that she cannot well do with less. Some mention indeed has been made of the probable need of a much larger loan in the near future, but nothing need be said of this till the occasion arises. With wise government in China, it ought to be possible to avoid future borrowings. No mention has been made of the security which China has offered for the payment of the interest on the loan with the foreign groups and the return of the capital. There are many who take the

view that the great powers will get such a financial hold over China by means of this loan, that they will practically become the dictators of the country and its government. It has to be remembered that the statesmen of China are fairly astute, and they may be relied upon to guard against such an eventuality.

At any rate, it will be sincerely hoped by all who have the interest of China at heart that the nature of the security offered is such as will lead to the opening up of the country to trade and commerce; for the more trade, mining, and manufactures are developed, the less likelihood will there be of a foreign financial dictatorship being established in China; the less need will there be for further loans from the great powers, and the sounder will the economic condition of China become.

LANGUAGE PROBLEM
IN SOUTH AFRICA IS
SEEN COMING TO END

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Hon. J. W. Sauer, South African minister of agriculture, was interviewed by Reuter's agency at Southampton on his way from South Africa to Europe, whence he will return to London, sailing for the cape towards the end of September.

With regard to the dual language question, Mr. Sauer remarked that the difficulties experienced in this matter were more political than racial, and he expressed the opinion that the provisions recently made requiring civil servants to gain a knowledge of both languages would practically end the agitation and strife connected with the language problem.

Dealing with the question of South African defense, Mr. Sauer explained that the main idea of the South African defense scheme was that the country should be defended by South Africans themselves, and the imperial government thus relieved from all responsibility from dangers arising in South Africa. To a question with regard to the necessity of the maintenance of an imperial garrison in South Africa Mr. Sauer replied that he did not think it would be required, as the Union scheme of defense provided all that was necessary for the purpose.

"Our defense scheme," Mr. Sauer added, "also includes a system of coastal defense, which is of imperial, as well as local value." With regard to assistance by South Africa in the maintenance of the imperial navy, Mr. Sauer doubted whether they could do more than they were doing at the present moment.

BAYREUTH SEASON
HAS COMMENCED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—The Bayreuth season commenced with a magnificent performance of the "Meistersinger," with Hans Richter as conductor and Frau Hasengren-Waag, Herr Kirchhof and Herr Weil, as Eva, Stolzing, and Hans Sachs, respectively. Siegfried Wagner was again responsible for the fine mounting of the opera. The theater was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, among which many prominent persons were present and most European languages were heard.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY
SAID TO DECIDE UPON
BATTLESHIP FLEET

Le Matin Declares That Two
Powers Are to Build Nine
Super-Dreadnoughts at the
Instigation of Germany

BRITAIN WATCHES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—Le Matin, a paper which has won considerable notice through the accuracy of its foreign information, makes the announcement that, acting under the instigation of Germany, Austria and Italy have decided to lay down nine new super-dreadnoughts, six of which will be built in the Italian arsenal, and three in those of Austria.

This information, which might be regarded as a canard, finds confirmation in the recent speech of the first lord of the admiralty, which has been telegraphed to Paris. In this speech Mr. Churchill made the grave statement that information had reached the admiralty that a certain Mediterranean power contemplated a considerable addition to its naval program. In making this announcement he went on to say that if such an idea were translated into practice, a new factor would have arisen which would call for the prompt recognition of his majesty's government.

If the information printed in Le Matin is true, Italy is returning to a policy which, in the time of Crispi, seriously crippled her finances, and became a source of actual danger to her. At that time, Italy had the third largest fleet in the world, the second being that of France. How completely this state of things has been reversed is shown by the fact that France is now only fifth, whilst the second, third and fourth places have been taken by Germany, Japan and the United States.

The determination of Austria or Italy to embark on a large shipbuilding program would, in the present state of their finances, be a very serious one, and could only be entertained as part of a great political program accepted by all the signatories to the triple alliance.

PAINTING UPON
STONE IS BOUGHT
AT LONDON SALE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A wonderful old Egyptian painting on stone, which came originally from Phoenicia, changed hands lately for the sum of £1071. This piece was discovered so lately as 1887 at Beirut, and measures 18 inches by 7 inches in height, and is believed to be a work of the eighteenth dynasty. The background of the panel is yellow and on this are depicted about 15 figures, the men being dressed in red and the women in dull yellow. In one long row at the back of the stone sit seven women with women attendants who are playing the harp and guitar and sprinkling perfume, whilst below are four men attended by dancers. Egyptian portraits were much in demand at Sotheby's when this remarkable stone was sold and quite high prices were given for works which had no apparent value for the onlooker, whilst, on the other hand, some interesting pieces, notably an old Adam portable table used for a stand for the Koran, and made of beaten brass, was sold at the Persian Hardware Company for £31.

INDIAN ARCHITECTS
TO BE CALLED ON
FOR NEW CAPITAL

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA, India—It is understood that Indian architectural talent will be utilized as far as possible in connection with the construction of the new capital. Competition will be invited in India for designs for the buildings to be used by government officials, and prizes ranging from Rs.2000 downwards will be offered for the designs selected by government.

EXPERT TO REPORT ON ZEEHAN

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas.—The minister for mines (Hon. A. E. Solomon) received a deputation from Zeehan recently which urged upon him the importance of a deep drainage scheme, brought before the miners some time ago, to enable deep sinking to be carried out on the Zeehan field. The minister stated that negotiations were in progress for obtaining the services of an expert to visit the field and report upon the matter to the government.

ADVERTISERS TO REGISTER

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—In accordance with a law passed in July, it is incumbent upon British houses advertising in France by what are known as "panneaux de reclame," or large advertisements, to register them at once at the Bureau de l'Enregistrement.

PROGRESS OF BRISTOL
PORT SHOWS ON YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISTOL, Eng.—The recently published accounts for the year of the Bristol dock estate, which comprises docks at Avonmouth, Portishead and Bristol city, all under the control of the docks committee of the Bristol Corporation, show some very satisfactory features.

The net register tonnage entering the port exceeded all previous records, and it is worthy of notice that the weight of goods imported from foreign ports and British possessions, and also brought coastwise, showed a substantial increase, while revenue from dock dues is larger by about £9000.

The tonnage of vessels engaged in overseas trade, viz., 1,586,673, carried inwards and outwards 1,966,980 tons of merchandise, and the coastwise tonnage of 836,233 carried 1,425,608 tons. Taking imported commodities only, the total was 1,961,491 tons, an increase of 106,790 tons, while the coastwise aggregate was 1,048,390, an increase of 55,247 tons. Adding to these returns 305,498 tons of exports, it will be seen that substantially over 3,000,000 tons of goods were handled at the Bristol docks.

The progress which the port of Bristol has made in the last 50 years is well shown in the following table, and there can be little question that the city is

only now just awakening to the great opportunities awaiting the forward policy inaugurated by some of her leading manufacturers and merchants.

	Foreign	Coastwise	Total
1862.....	202,227	517,319	719,546
1872.....	274,188	620,100	894,288
1882.....	314,926	687,328	1,002,254
1892.....	700,133	762,600	1,462,733
1902.....	914,076	710,933	1,625,009
1912.....	1,586,673	836,233	2,422,906

Amongst the principal imports, it is to be noted that there is an increase in grain, the total being the highest, with two exceptions, in the history of the port. Bristol appears to be by far the largest barley importing port in the United Kingdom, while petroleum, petroleum spirit, and refined sugar, all show advanced quantities received, and the banana trade has gone ahead considerably.

The development of trade in exports is always a difficult and uphill matter, where such exports are not easily obtainable, and undoubtedly Bristol has suffered very seriously in the past in this way. It is therefore gratifying to learn that the docks committee of this ancient port, in continuing to take every possible step in this direction, are satisfied that the facilities which they are able to offer are becoming more appreciated by shipowners, and by many firms, both locally and in the midland counties of England.

GREAT GOOD EXPECTED
FROM CANADIAN VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Borden, the prime minister of Canada, and other Canadian ministers were entertained by the London Chamber of Commerce at a banquet given at the Connaught rooms. Lord Desborough, president of the chamber presided. Speeches were delivered by Faithful Begg, Lord Emmott, under secretary of state for the colonies, and others.

Mr. Borden was accorded an enthusiastic greeting when he rose to respond to the toasts of the guests. He declared that the Canadian representatives had been deeply impressed as much by the hearty welcome they had received in this country, as by the strong signs they had observed everywhere of the importance to the empire of the vast and growing dominions overseas.

Mr. Borden referred also to the chambers of commerce held not only in London but in the dominions as being a great factor in leading to an understanding between the mother country, Canada, Australia, and South Africa, and in bringing about that sense of unity and responsibility which was absolutely necessary to the continuity and integrity of the empire.

It was, he declared, no small thing to have established a triennial system of congresses of chambers of commerce of

the whole empire, and he was glad that the Chamber of Commerce of London had taken no small part in initiating the movement by which that had been brought about.

Dealing with the vastness of the dominions, Mr. Borden said that he had spent most of his life in traveling about Canada, but he nevertheless did not pretend to have completely realized the extent and possibilities of that dominion; and if that were true of one part of the empire, how true it must be also of the empire as a whole.

Referring to his mission to England, he explained that the Canadian ministers had come to discuss with the government of the United Kingdom questions of great importance both to Canada and the United Kingdom, and he had every reason to believe that great good would result to the empire as a result of their mission.

"I am sure," he said in conclusion, "that with my colleagues I can go back to the Dominion which we are privileged to represent on this occasion, with a message of friendship, of cooperation, and of determination on the part of the people of these mother islands that they, with the citizens of the vast dominions overseas, are not afraid of the responsibilities of empire, however great these responsibilities may be."

NEW CITY SEAL
OF LONDON LIKE
ITS PREDECESSOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The court of aldermen at the Guildhall has approved the new mayoralty seal of the City of London. It replaces one which has been in constant use since 1361. According to the ancient records of the city the inauguration of the old seal was conducted with some solemnity at an assembly of the corporation convened by Sir William Walworth, then Lord Mayor. The previous seal, which dated from 1281 had been broken up because it was "too small, rude, and ancient, and was unbecoming and derogatory to the city." The new seal then adopted was "of honourable aspect and a work of art," and was ordered by Sir William Walworth himself. It contained figures of the apostles Peter and Paul, and was made of silver. It has been in daily use for all this long period, and has naturally become rather the worse for wear.

The new seal is a replica of its predecessor, but two small roses have been added to distinguish it. The seal is affixed to official documents used in the mayor's court and largely employed in deeds and papers enclosing records to foreign and colonial tribunals which require the signature of attestation under the seal of the lord mayor of the city.

YOUNG AUSTRALIA
LIKES' SPEECHES
ON EMPIRE DAY

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Empire day was again celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout Australia. An interesting feature in connection with this public holiday is the fact that school boys and school girls have acquired a taste for oratory, for they are most anxious to hear all there is to be said on the subject of the empire.

Speakers find these young people most interested and appreciative listeners. At one large suburban school the children were asked which they would prefer, speeches or songs? A forest of hands went up for speeches, only one small girl holding up her hand for songs.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN
SUBURB ADMIRER BY
LEGISLATIVE PARTY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The fact that the world outside the British Isles is taking an active interest in the development of the garden cities of England and sends, from time to time, delegates to inquire into the working of them, makes the remarks of Henry Vivian of general interest.

A party of members of Parliament lately visited the Hampstead Garden suburb and spent some time in inspecting the churches, schools, and dwellings upon the estate. They thoroughly appreciated the charm of the whole thing and were surprised to find that the neighborhood had retained so much of the natural beauty of the countryside.

Mr. Vivian is chairman of the estate and informed his guests that they had tried to prove that it was possible while developing a beautiful town to secure sound commercial profit also. Playthings are enjoyable, he said, but if these movements were to succeed they must be able to show that they could be repeated. The perfection of beauty had not, he admitted, been attained, but they had made a great advance in the laying out of the ordinary suburb.

Upwards of a million had been spent and they had powers to develop a new area of land which would complete a town of about 30,000 inhabitants. At present the population is about 6000. The average number of houses to the acre is eight. The value of this is obvious in face of the fact that there are as many as 50 to an acre in some parts of the land.

GIFT MADE TO BRIGHTON, ENG.

(Special to the Monitor)

BRIGHTON, Eng.—A donation of £40,000 has just been offered to Brighton to be devoted to some philanthropic object within the borough. The gift has been made by a local resident who prefers to remain anonymous.

THE HOME FORUM

REVIEWS, REVIEWERS AND READERS

THE modern book reviewer comes close to being the reader for the world as well as the mentor, for his exhaustive and entertaining synopsis of a new volume often satisfies the nibbler, who is more likely not to read a book he has seen, well reviewed than to read it—the critic gives him enough knowledge of it to supply material for small talk. However, the work of the good book reviewer has a real place, and the earnest reader, if not led to a book by the critic, is often led to the critic by the book, delighting so to compare notes with some one else interested in the story.

A reader thought these things lately in running over the review in the New York Sun, which reminded him of the excellence and defects of Irving's "Columbus," now 80 years on the shelves—perhaps too much on the shelves—and one also thought that history written for Americans by Americans should be more read as literary exercise by American youth. This nourishes not only patriotism of a noble sort, but, as is inevitable when American history is in question, an all-the-world-is-for-history shows Americans themselves as heirs of all the ages and hosts, today, of all peoples.

This review of Filson Young's "Columbus," by the way, has the following interesting notes: One can have nothing but praise for the author's thoroughness in finding out as nearly as it can be found out what really did happen and for his clear and spirited telling of the story. Such fables as that which Irving accepted of the Genoese skipper disputing with the doctors of Salamanca are omitted, but whatever is known of the long preliminary negotiations in which the man with a fixed idea strove to convert to his belief somebody who had the means of enabling him to verify it is set down in full. The theory of Columbus as a learned geographer who had worked out a conception in which he had the faith of a savant receives no countenance from Mr. Young. Indeed, apart from a vague acceptance of the rotundity of the earth, which was becoming common property among common sense men, Columbus does not appear to have carried theory. He was simply the practical man who is willing to risk ev-

everything on a theory which is that of all the world. It is as Clough put it:

What if wise men had, as far back as Ptolemy,
Judged that the earth like an orange
was round.

None of them ever said: "Come along, follow me,
Sail to the west and the east will be found."

Many a day before
Ever they'd come ashore,
From the San Salvador,
Sadder and wiser men
They'd have turned back again;
And that he did not but did cross the sea.

Is a pure wonder, I must say, to me.
It remains a pure wonder to every body, and the wonder is the chief source of the never failing interest in the story of the life of Columbus to which every new biographer appeals.

Mr. Young attaches much importance

to the story in Las Casas of the shipwrecked pilot with whom Columbus fell in at Porto Santo and who told him of a voyage in which he had been blown far enough to the westward to make a landfall on an island unknown to the sailors or the map makers. The story has been discredited by most biographers as tending to undermine belief in the inexorable logic to which alone Columbus was assumed to owe his belief in a world beyond the waters. It seems at any rate certain that he had not agitated his project before he went to Porto Santo and that he began to agitate it immediately upon his return to Lisbon. For nine years the agitation continued before he was able to get anybody to share his opinion who was prepared to back it up with the sum of \$3500, what ever multiple of that amount would be its equivalent. Even of this, it appears, Columbus and his friends, probably his converts, the Pinzon family, had to scrape together about a seventh.

Popular Government

THE best government rests on the people because the beneficent Author of our being has conferred the gifts of mind upon every member of the human race without distinction of outward circumstances. Whatever of other possessions may be engrossed the mind asserts its own independence. Lands, estates, the produce of the mines, the prolific abundance of the seas, may be usurped by a privileged class. Avarice, assuming the form of ambitious power, may grasp realm after realm, subdue continents, compass the earth in its schemes of aggrandizement, and sigh after worlds, but mind eludes the power of appropriation; it exists only in its own individuality; it is a property which cannot be confiscated and cannot be torn away. It laughs at chance; it bursts from imprisonment; it defies monopoly. A government of equal rights must therefore rest upon mind, not wealth, not brute force. Prescription can no more assume to be a valid plea for political injustice; society studies to eradicate established abuses and to bring social institutions and laws into harmony with moral right; not dismayed by the imperfections of human effort, and not giving way to despair because every hope does not at once ripen into fruit.

—George Bancroft.

STUDY OF ONE AUTHOR

SOUNDER advice can hardly be extended to the beginner who would qualify himself as a citizen of the pleasant land of books than that he shall first of all know one great author well. This means to read all his writings until one understands him as one does a friend. One should trace the development of his thinking and see his gradual rise to supremacy. To do this one must study something of the life of the author, learn to know him as he was in his everyday world to those about him. This is done especially by reading his familiar letters to friends and other associates and, of course, all autobiographical material and all biography that is marked by sincerity. To get the full advantage of such study, one must annotate one's own books, as it were; that is, trace out for oneself the

allusions historical, literary, local, or other, that understood, make the pages so much brighter. There must be reading under the guidance, too, of some great critic of our author, who understands him by long years of association. This careful study of one writer opens vistas of culture that lead one on to more and more delight in fellowship with the great and good of all time.

Bible study of this broad sort is invaluable to general culture. Of course this field is so enormous, that the student must perforce choose his line. To read the Bible from the poetical standpoint might make it possible to study great authors, to find the plain acknowledgments of inspiration from Bible sources. Search Browning and Mrs. Browning for these thousand allusions, and more, for the deep fundamental impulse to splendid achievement which their love of the Bible brought them.

A study of Wordsworth in this way is a wonderful introduction to the poetry of the nineteenth century. Wordsworth as a literary critic is not known enough to many who love his poetry. He wrote deeply and yet simply of his own poetic theories, and his prefaces and appendices to his published poetry, especially the lyrical ballads, as Arnold Bennett says, are revelations of "the first class expert talking at ease about his subject." Mr. Bennett adds, "Those who have not yet read Wordsworth on poetry can have no idea of the naive charm and the helpful radiance of his expounding."

Of this fair volume which we world do name
If we the sheets and leaves could turn with care,
Of him who it corrects and did it frame,
We clear might read the art and wisdom rare.

—W. Drummond. (1625.)

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Records at School

Any boy or girl knows how hard it is to get a record of perfect school attendance through a whole year. It is so easy to be late in starting just one morning, or to miss a car, or to have to do an errand, or to be out at least one day out of all the weeks between early September and late June, as a writer in the Youth's Companion reminds us. And if a perfect record for one year seems an almost impossible achievement for most pupils, how much harder it is to maintain a perfect record, without a single mark against it, for 11 years or 12 years or 13 years. Yet the thing is sometimes done. Soon after the close of the last school year, a Philadelphia newspaper told of a boy, named Robert M. Smith, who was graduated in June from the high school at Darby, a suburb of Philadelphia, with a record of perfect attendance for 11 years—through all the grades, from the time he began to go

to school at the age of six. Added to that, punctuality and regularity had become such a habit with him that he had also a perfect record for attendance at Sunday school for the same period. Then the newspapers told of a New England boy, Frederick Ashton Palmer of Brockton, Mass., who had just graduated from the high school of that city without having been once absent, tardy or dismissed in 12 years. Neither a New England nor a Pennsylvania boy, however, was to win the highest honor. When the remarkable records of these two young men had been published, an Illinois pupil was heard from who had a still longer record of perfect attendance. This pupil was a girl, Mary Ethel Hicks of Waukegan, Ill., and for 13½ years she had not been absent or tardy. Perhaps somebody has an even more wonderful record than that.

Do not be in a hurry to reach responsibility. Strive to be furnished for it.—Thomas Starr King.

Today's Puzzle

TRANSPOSITIONS

Fill the second blank in each couplet with the same letters as the first, but rearranged.
Can —, when he holds his —,
Give a dozen feet, he saith,
I asked the — at the door
If he'd — to me at f —.
— them, soothe the children's cares,
And reassure their little —,
— I must, so say adieu
We are not — if we're true.

The late spring months are soft and warm;
— does not show much vernal —.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Consol

MONTREAL MEANS MOUNT ROYAL



LOOKOUT, MT. ROYAL, CANADA

THE name Montreal means Mt. Royal, and the picture shown is of the lookout on Mt. Royal, the eminence beside the city which overlooks Montreal, the St. Lawrence river, the Victoria Jubilee bridge and the wide country far and near. This spot is visited every year by thousands of tourists. The city stands on what is known as Montreal island, 32

miles long, which lies where the Ottawa joins the St. Lawrence. It is a very stately and beautiful town. The region was visited by Cartier in 1535 and the French made a settlement there, Ville Marie, in 1642. Mt. Royal is 900 feet high and the city is at the foot of this elevation. It was Cartier who named the hill Mont Real, or Royal.

"KEY OF KNOWLEDGE"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JESUS said, "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another." Four times in different phrasing he repeats this admonition, "Love one another," to his disciples as he is preparing them for his crucifixion. Perhaps the Christian reads these commands in his Bible and takes new heart to fulfill the Scripture, but before he lays the book down his eyes may fall upon, or his thought refer to, a contradictory passage: "If any man . . . hate not his father, and mother, and wife and children, and brethren and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple."

The student may be tempted to conclude that the Master's teaching is either inconsistent or the record at fault, and it may be that he closes his Bible with a sense of defeat rather than confidence. This apparent inconsistency may account largely for the unfamiliarity of so many persons with the Bible. The average man or woman does not pore over its pages because to his experience, perhaps, its promises are contradictory or unfulfilled. He may be admitting this, and possibly, he now and then makes attempts to understand the book, or at least, familiarize himself with it, because he knows it to be the finest literature in the world, but for the most part its message, at least the gospel message, seems beyond his grasp.

In his condemnation of the Pharisees and scribes and lawyers Jesus speaks of "the key of knowledge," which these teachers had taken away from the people, giving them form and doctrine so immeshed in the opinion of men that the original law as delivered to Moses on Mt. Sinai was lost in its interpretation. Jesus swept away this superstition and restored the key of lost knowledge, the key of spiritual understanding and truth which opened the gates of heaven to Peter, that disciple who realized most clearly of the twelve that Jesus was the great exponent of spiritual law. "Whom say ye that I am?" And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God. And Jesus answered and said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona; for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven, and upon this rock [revelation or understanding] I will build my church, and I will give unto thee the keys of the

kingdom of heaven." That is, spiritual discernment of truth is the key which unlocks the gates of harmony (heaven). It unlocked them to Peter and it will equally to every student.

After years of invalidism Mrs. Eddy grasped the understanding of this same spiritual law and found her Bible illumined and interpreted. All that had been dense and dark and inapplicable to human life became explicable and practical. In "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 31) she writes: "From my very childhood I was impelled, by a hunger and thirst after divine things . . . to seek diligently for the knowledge of God as the one great and ever-present relief from human woe." Her search was rewarded. Hence, because her Bible had become clear and comprehensible to her, she called the text-book of Christian Science, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures." With this key the student of Christian Science finds his Bible unlocked, any seeming vagueness explained, his incredulity satisfied and every apparent contradiction marvelous in its exactness and conformity to spiritual law.

Jesus' admonitions then to love and to hate substantiate each other rather than conflict. Throughout his teaching he laid emphasis on the spiritual and permanent in contrast to the material and temporal. He taught men, not to love the world nor the things that are in the world, but to reach beyond the present into the perception of spiritual reality. He speaks of this spiritual reality as "the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not." He reproves those who clamor for a sign and rebukes Thomas who could not believe without seeing. So, in his contrasting commands to love and to hate he is consistently following out his teaching in that men are to turn from all that represents material life with its transient unsubstantiality, and to seek the spiritually real.

Men are to serve one master and that master is spiritual law embraced in the government of God. Their petty and selfish personal interests, their belief in a life separate from God, must be seen as impostures, and men must hate the sham and deception and turn resolutely to the spiritual truth. With marvelous clarity Jesus illustrates this when he says to his disciples: "Likewise also as it was in the days of Lot; they did eat, they drank, they bought, they sold, they planted, they builded; but the same day that Lot went out of Sodom it rained fire and brimstone from heaven, and destroyed them all. Even thus shall it be in the day when the Son of man is revealed." That is, the understanding or revelation of spiritual law will inevitably destroy a false and material sense of life.

Hence the divine command to love one another remains undisturbed, for universal love is spiritual and true and he

For those who . . . have never set themselves to find out what the commandments of God are, nor how lovable they are, nor how far instead of these commandments the laws of the world are the only code they care for, nor how far they think their own thoughts and speak their own words, it is assuredly time to search out these things.—Ruskin (Fora Clavigera).

HENRY CLAY'S ORATORY

SIXTY years have apparently not dimmed the impression which Henry Clay's speech on his compromise proposals of 1850 made upon one of his hearers. In "Notable Men of Tennessee" Oliver P. Temple gives an account, although a meager one, of the event. He was in the gallery of the old Senate chamber early and so got a good seat.

For two or three hours, according to his recollection, Clay "held the Senate and galleries spellbound by his matchless eloquence. The most profound silence prevailed, lest the listeners might lose a word that fell from his honeyed lips and persuasive tongue, save only when a pleasant colloquy took place between Mr. Mason and him. I need not say that he was the most graceful orator, the most perfect in action, the most easy and natural in manner, the most frank and fearless in the avowal of his opinions, and that his voice was the richest and the most melodious I ever heard and at the same time that he was the most courteous to his fellow senators."

Next to his voice and grace of manner, Mr. Temple attributes the effect of his

oratory to "the surpassing distinctness of his utterance and enunciation; you could hear nearly every letter in his words. For example, he pronounced California as it is divided, thus, Cal-i-for-ni-a, with halting on the letters or parts, and with the rhythm of music." But it is the speaker's voice that most remains with this one of his audience:

"His voice whether in its highest or its lowest notes, was music itself—it was indeed grander and sweeter than music. After the lapse of more than 50 years, I can yet distinctly catch its sound and feel its thrill."—New York Post.

Teaching the Classics

Dr. Rouse, of Perse school, Cambridge, Eng., will give in New York practical object lessons in the teaching of dead languages, says an English correspondent of the Monitor. His main idea is that he treats them as if they were alive. His boys, however, seldom construe Latin and Greek into English except in cases of passages of particular difficulty. They read the books in the language in which they are written, explaining and showing that they understand what they read by paraphrasing, but always in the tongue of the author. Only Latin and Greek are talked by masters and boys in a Latin or Greek lesson, and this applies equally to the teaching of French and German. Grammar is kept in its natural and secondary position, so that the boys are able to do more than the traditional 30 or 40 lines. Their daily experience in the use of all foreign languages gives them extra facility in the art of composition.

Benefits Shared

The egoist, selfish, self-centered, wrong in his values and sense of proportion, will some day awake to the narrowness of his views and the comparative inefficiency of his life. There are egoists in religion, as in everything else; such as the man who in an experience meeting talked loud and long about the joy his religion brought him. He was met by a question: How much joy does your religion bring to your wife and family? The questioner knew his man, and knew that his religion, doubtless sincere, was nevertheless selfish.—Dean Penniman in Book News Monthly.

Leaves

And where are there more lovely things
Than leaves which dance against the sky
As tremulous as fairy wings
Which seem about to poise and fly?
Slim, pointed spears and banners broad—
A thousand shapes and forms have they.
Each one all perfect and unflawed
And dancing to the breeze's play.

The eerie whisper of the dawn
Sets them a-rattle with its spell—
A mystic word has come and gone
With meaning that no tongue may tell.
The leaves then have a wonder-shine
Of jewel-dew and silver-light,
Through which still glows their living green
And makes of them a magic sight.

And in the moonlight, when the wood
Is hushed with all the hush of dreams
Save for the dimly understood
Far-singing of the sleepy streams,
The leaves have then a time-old green,
Which ancient brozons sometimes show.

With depths of shadow flung between
The billows of their marvel-glow.

Call, winds of spring and April rains!
Call over all the vales and hills,
Call down the length of rambling lanes
And shout along the laughing rills!
Yours is the magic of the year
Which silently and surely weaves
Of hammer and shining spear
The lacy loveliness of leaves.
—Chicago Evening Post.

Surprising Interview

We come upon the automobile standing upon the brow of the hill.
"Hello," we say to the chauffeur.
"Broken down!"
"No, sir," he responds.
"Out of gasoline?"
"No, sir. We have plenty."
"Tire punctured?"
"No, sir. The tires are in perfect condition."
"Lost your way?"
"No, sir. The country hereabouts is very familiar."
"Dropped something from the automobile?"
"No, sir. Nothing of the sort."
"Then why are you standing here? Why are you not shooting down the hill and across the level at a terrific speed?"
"I do not care to do that," says the owner of the machine, who has been silent until this moment. "I had my automobile stopped here so that I might enjoy the magnificent view from this elevation."—Kansas City Independent.

Keep on the way, if to thy sight
The way be ever for the right.
Keep on the way, and trust that still
The path will wander o'er the hill
Into some valley far below
Where all the golden blossoms grow,
And birds sing sweet, and through the air
Life blows farewell to every care,
While sunshine on the peaks of time
Breaks life into a golden rhyme.
—Baltimore Sun.

Thou into paradise wert brought as
worthy of a pure and endless life.—
Goethe.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, August 6, 1912

Unionizing the Consumers

IT HAS been said that in one of the great manufacturing cities of the United States, what was needed to insure greater equality in industrial conditions, so far as they express themselves through the relations of employer and employee, was the "union of all unions." From the standpoint of organized labor and of the employers of organized labor, such an opinion is perfectly reasonable and commends itself through a certain compactness of scheme. But it illustrates fairly well the view that organized labor takes of its own free will and is more or less willingly shared by the employers of labor, in that it leaves quite out of view, no doubt through inadvertence, the fact that such a union would be of advantage only to a very small part of the population. By all means, say the employers, form the various unions into a more or less coherent body. By all means, says organized labor, let the unions arrange themselves in any way in which a collective bargain can better be assured. Both sides have at least a common point of understanding; each sees a profitable change of method. In the meantime, what of the remaining 80 or 90 per cent of the population that does not happen either to be organized in the ranks of labor or to come within the categories of capital?

This portion of the population that we prefer to call the consuming part instead of by the somewhat overworked title of "the people," is preponderant as always in numbers but not predominant through organization. It is shuttlecocked between capital and labor until what time it discovers that it can do a little "unionizing" on its own account. When the first timidity and doubt have been overcome, there will burst upon the admiring vision of "labor" and "capital," a union composed of consumers that will insist upon its very real rights quite as firmly as those that at present constitute themselves at once the wards and the masters of public convenience, public comfort, public necessity. Logic is sometimes a bitter remedy, but the consuming majority will in time learn its stern but kindly uses and then dispense it, to others as well as themselves. This is an age of organization, of intelligent cooperation, at least in limited areas; and though it would not become us to prophesy, we cannot but think that in time the consuming majority will learn not only that they have rights but that those rights can only be enforced by concerted opposition to any group in the community that would prey upon it under the plea of obtaining justice. When this day arrives, we can behold the grateful sight of the insurance of justice to all, even to the innocent.

WITH the personal and partizan issues that are at stake as grave as they are, it was too much to expect that matters of dispute between the Republican and the national Progressive parties should be kept from involving all instruments of power or sources of possible authority in the controversy. The passions stirred by the crisis are too elemental to be held in check by any considerations of reverence or of prudence. Hence litigation has come which already has involved the federal supreme court, and will even more ere the conflict ends. Inasmuch as one of the issues dividing the litigants as partisans is the status, functions and character of the judiciary, the infelicity of an appeal to the courts at this juncture is apparent. New fuel has been provided for a fire already well fanned.

However, since the issue has been joined and controversy begun which awaits final decision by a full bench in October, what is the fundamental, organic political issue at stake in this Kansas case and others akin to it? It is the old one of states vs. nation. States unquestionably have the right to determine methods of nomination and election of electors, and these methods may and do vary. As the plaintiffs in this case view it, the supreme court of Kansas having declined to settle what, in its opinion, is a political and not a civil issue, it is now the duty of the nation to protect Kansas voters whom they—the plaintiffs—represent in their rights under a state law. In short, it is argued, federal power may do what the state will not. Justices Pitney and Van Devanter find no precedents to guide them in this issue as between nation and state, and wisely decline to assume responsibility for making one, leaving that to a full court. Meantime without prejudice to either side the factional fight for the winning set of electors may go on.

IT WILL strike outsiders that times in Tennessee must be a trifle dull when the newspapers down there are "looking forward with interest to the appearance of the seventh annual report of the state entomologist."

Use for National Commerce Board

MORE than 77,000 business men of the United States and its possessions have become affiliated, through their local and trade organizations, with the national Chamber of Commerce, organized in Washington, D. C., last April. The Chamber of Commerce of Boston, with a membership of 4609, the Chamber of Commerce of Springfield, Mass., with a membership of 1150, and other chambers and trade organizations of an important character in New England are among the latest accessions to the central body. Twenty-nine states and the Hawaiian islands have already recognized the latter, and it is almost certain that, as fast as they can take action in the premises, all the commercial and trade organizations and associations in all parts of the country and in contiguous and insular American territory, will follow.

Plainly, the opportunity for such a central commercial and trade organization as that now in formation, to assist with its counsel the law-making and administrative branches of the national government, will be very great, providing always, of course, that it shall itself be governed and administered with the intelligence, foresight and prudence characteristic of the leading commercial chambers of the country. It will necessarily be a conservative body, because it will be composed of elements that are antagonistic to experiment, radicalism and fightiness. But it will, on the other hand, fail to be representative of the business thought of the country

if its conservatism is not tinged strongly with progressivism. The motto of the average business man may be expressed in the words, "Go ahead slowly" or "Go ahead carefully," but the important thing is that the aim of modern business is to go ahead steadily.

Many questions of the greatest and gravest importance to business are often decided for, rather than by, business men. It would not be the wise nor the fair thing to have everything decided with a view only to the interests of business; but it is right that where great commercial and industrial interests are vitally concerned in the policy of the nation, business interests should have the opportunity of being heard, and in an impressive manner. This, we take it, is the main purpose of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, and in the capacity of a counselor to the government in matters pertaining to commerce and trade at home and abroad, and within limitations that are well recognized and not likely to be overstepped, it must prove useful. It will be a decided advantage to any administration at Washington, or to any Congress, to be able to consult with a recognized representative body of business men on subjects with which business men are most familiar and most capable of giving safe and sane advice.

No Cornering of Public Opinion

BOTH in Great Britain and the United States during the past generation there has been a trend in journalism to put control of numerous papers in the hands of a few men. There is no need to mention names or to cite chains of properties thus controlled. The large wealth that has come with the process in some cases has been supplemented in others by adequate recognition from politicians and statesmen of the serviceability of persons having this enhanced power; and the reward bestowed has not, as a rule, failed of publicity through any modesty of the recipients.

In the United States public attention has been so intently centered on the process of combination of properties in the transportation, industrial and trading worlds and on the effects thereof, that insufficient attention has been given to a like process in the field of journalism, with its direct effect on public opinion. For the concentrated power, whether used for radical or for conservative ends—and it is used for each—unquestionably is great.

Where the multiplied influence is national in its scope of action, where it reaches into the remotest hamlet, where it has a chance to affect the life of the farmer and dweller in villages, it becomes unusually influential because of the careful reading which such persons give to periodical literature. A man or a cause that enlists the rural vote has a long lead in the American political race.

This being so, it is significant to find the department of justice asking a decree and perpetual injunction against a combination of corporations controlling distribution of printed matter to 16,000 country newspapers with a combined circulation estimated at 12,000,000 readers, and a judge issuing the decree. The government, in its plea for this restraining action, rests it not only on the alleged technical infringement of an anti-monopoly trading law, but also upon the broad grounds of public policy. Opportunity to misuse such enormous concentration of power in shaping public opinion to favor given interests is, it argues, not prudently tolerated by society. Such centralization does not leave sufficient free play for competition of ideas and ideals, policies and motives. In short there is a duty resting upon democracy to guard the interests of liberty of thought as well as of liberty of trade.

NO LESS than 50,000 men from eastern Canada will be needed to assist in harvesting the crops this season in western Canada. Things have been growing in the prairie provinces just as if there were no politics in the Dominion.

PROPERLY speaking, there are no right-handed or left-handed people, and, again properly speaking, there should not be. Custom, not nature, is responsible for any difference between the right hand and the left. Among English-speaking people, eighty out of every 100 are made right-handed, it is said, by education during early childhood. It is astonishing that mankind should have accepted right-handedness as a condition, instead of contending against it through years and decades and centuries. Like the belief in feminine inferiority, it has been taken for granted through so long a period that even those whom it has affected have come to regard it with complaisance. It has impaired human efficiency, in the sense that it has rendered the race less capable of labor, less skilful; but because it has been the custom to be right-handed, and because it has been regarded almost an affliction to be left-handed, an otherwise intelligent people have patiently submitted to what their reasoning faculties must pronounce a handicap.

Strange to say, right-handedness is not confined to any civilized or to any semi-civilized people. This does not make it any the less objectionable, however. In her awakening, Japan took longer strides in some directions than any of her sisters, and for many years that nation has been striving to educate her children out of single and into double-handedness. Right-handedness is fought against as determinedly as left-handedness in the public schools and in the army. Sir Robert Baden-Powell is one of the most vigorous advocates of ambidexterity in Great Britain and Ireland. Many American educators have long been urging the training of children to the equal use of both hands. If taught from infancy to employ both hands alike, children will grow up employing both hands alike, and greatly to their comfort and profit. The right hand is no better in any respect than the left; the left would be no less useful than the right if it only had the opportunity. It is everybody's privilege to have full and free use of both hands, regardless of custom or common belief.

IF THE Mona Lisa could have been lost without being missed as often as it has been discovered without being found it would be even a more remarkable picture than it was.

IT WILL take the new party as well as all the old parties a long time to explain why it failed to put anything in its platform about the waywardness of the Gulf stream.

SOME one has not, but might have, said that the seasons may come and the seasons may go, but the revision of the wool tariff schedule goes on forever.

GOVERNOR WILSON, it seems, wants less organization and more work. And yet it is sometimes said that he is not a practical politician.

Ambidex- terity Is Everybody's Right

THOSE who are dealing directly with the situation attribute the shortage of labor in the cotton mill industry to social rather than to economic causes. Thus the problem that has long since arisen in the domestic circle is now beginning to manifest itself in the textile factory. The impression has gained ground, for some reason at present inexplicable, that a social stigma attaches to mill work, and in this belief girls will preferably accept other employment—always barring housework—at smaller remuneration. Agents of some of the largest factories in New England assert that seldom if ever have the cotton mills of the country suffered from a more serious labor shortage than that prevailing at present. Some of the mills are running 25 per cent short handed; there are few, if any, exceptions to this rule, and the remaining 75 per cent is not up to a satisfactory point of efficiency.

The mill shortage, it seems, is not confined to New England. Southern mills are contending with the same difficulty. Fundamentally, it is not a question of wages in either section. "There are mill workers' daughters clerking in the stores of this city," says a representative of one of the Norwich, Conn., factories, "who could make much more money at the loom. But they believe that they would lower their social status by laying aside their pretty dresses and standing up to a machine."

There is, of course, no ground for this belief. Honest labor never has, never could and never will degrade anybody, whether it is performed in the mill, in the kitchen or behind the counter. Any sentiment to the contrary is utterly false. If it were in the least degree true, then the whole social system of a democratic country would be perverted in the interest of caste. It is not the work but the worker that is regarded by people whose good opinion is worth the having. Shakespeare's words—

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by the doer's deed,

ring as true in this as they did in his age, and the girls of America whose privilege it is to make their own way in the world, in committing this couplet to memory, would do well to treasure this from Pope also—

Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

Canals and Motor- Boating

OFFICIAL statistics show that New York's inland waterways are now used by more boat owners with recreation in view than by shippers of freight. Canals that primarily exist to reduce cost of transportation on goods are becoming the routes along which lovers of nature, seekers for pleasure, and loafers of the better sort find their way into the heart of the imperial state bounded—for their purposes—on the east by the Hudson and on the west by Lake Erie. It was not with precisely this result in view that nineteenth century projectors of the Erie, Delaware and Hudson, Raritan and other canals of the middle states first sought charters and capitalistic backing. Nor is this use dominant in the scheme of the men of vision today who are enlisting federal, state and private aid in making complete a system of inland waterways along the Atlantic coast from the Carolinas to Massachusetts.

So long as coal was the only possible fuel and older forms of the steam engine the only instrument of converting energy into boat-motion, operators of canals were not much bothered with parties of tourists. Occasionally small steam yachts used the connecting inland links between the bays that skirt the Atlantic coast. Now and then a venturesome crowd of urban artist folk, out for a lark and in quest of "copy" for the press or "landscapes" for the next exhibition, rented a canal boat and endured the tribulations of voyaging at a minimum speed through regions whose dwellers were hostile to bohemian habits. Now a new day has dawned. A new fuel, a new type of engine and much cleverness in designing craft speedy and habitable have conjoined to put at travelers' command boats that are a pleasure to operate. An era of reexploration of interior regions by dwellers along the coasts is opening. It is needless to add that, like all touring, however recreational it may be nominally, the educational outcome of this trend will also be considerable.

FRUIT dealers in the United States and Canada report a steady decline of fruit purchases for making preserves and jams at home. This is one of the last of the house-keeping industries to yield to the tendency toward factory-made table supplies. Baking of bread was one of the first. Comparatively speaking, there is little home bread-making now. A very large majority of families are either wholly or in large part supplied by the big bakeries. Cake-making is also done, to a large extent, outside of the home kitchen. The home-made pie is far from being as common as it used to be. On these, and on a long list of other things formerly made by the housewife, the profit, once saved, now goes to the factory, the wholesaler and the retailer. Under the old system, with home labor, a barrel of flour went a long way; under the new system, the price of a barrel of flour is soon spent, and without what was formerly counted an adequate return.

Things that grandmothers and mother used to "put up"—sauces, pickles, jams and jellies—are now, also, prepared by the factories and their use is becoming almost as common as baker's bread. They are put up nicely. They are put up economically. They are put up conveniently. But, necessarily, the purchase of them involves a greater outlay of the family income than was demanded in the old days. One must now pay not only for the things that enter into those preparations, but for the bottles, jars, the labels, the labor and all the cost of handling—for the work and the time that were once given freely in the home.

It may be that the new way is the better way. It may be that it eliminates a great deal of household drudgery, and that it gives the housewife an opportunity of putting her thought and time to better uses. But this is not the question. The United States and Canada, and, for that matter, the rest of the world, are talking, much and seriously, about the high cost of living in these times, compared with other times. They forget that people are not living as they used to; they do not take into consideration that the little economies of other days have been abandoned.

Mill Hand Shortage a New Problem

Home Industry That Wanes